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# THE JERUSALEM POST

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PALGIN
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AGAINST HEADACHE AND TOOTHACHE

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## INDIA AND ISRAEL

INDIA and Israel have so much in common, apart from the difference in physical area, that one is at a loss to account for the so-far unwavering determination of the Indian Government to postpone the question of exchanging diplomatic representatives with Israel. Mr. Nehru continues to stand firm in his belief in the adequacy of the present situation, whereby India has given both *de jure* and *de facto* recognition to Israel and the latter maintains a Consulate in Bombay, but the ordinary Indian evinces a constant interest in Israel.

There has been a steadily increasing stream of visitors from India to this country, among them many distinguished statesmen and scholars. Many workers in the field of the social sciences have come to study the kibbutzim and the workings of the co-operative movement in general. The account of his visit by a leading Indian newspaperman is published elsewhere in this issue and reflects the generally positive attitude of the non-official visitor.

This attitude is not confined to the sociological aspect alone. In the past few weeks, for example, the Indian press has commented adversely on the Davis Report on Arab refugees and has found much to criticize in the attitude of the Arab States on this question. This is of particular interest, since India — more than many another country — has a personal knowledge of what suffering is involved in a refugee problem.

It is no wonder, therefore, that many Indians feel that the Arab refugee problem could be solved if only the Arab States were willing to discuss it as a social and humanitarian issue instead of regarding it as political ammunition.

That a fund of goodwill to Israel exists among the general Indian population is obvious to any Israeli fortunate enough to spend some time on the sub-continent. This friendliness is not confined to the Hindu population. Many of India's Moslems (who are often alleged to be the obstacle in the way of Mr. Nehru's full recognition of Israel) take a lively interest in this country and, indeed, resent the implication that because they follow Islam they must of necessity acquiesce in the political ambitions and quarrels of the Arab world.

Indian Socialists are particularly interested in the Histadrut and its undertakings, while those who have the welfare of the Indian village at heart (and there are more than 500,000 villages in India) follow closely the workings of our cooperative movement. The disciples of Vinoba Bhave, the saint who in the eyes of many has inherited the mantle of the Mahatma, have been impressed, in their strivings for a more equitable redistribution of Indian land holdings, by the ideals of the Jewish National Fund with its credo that the land belongs not to the individual but to the nation as a whole in trust. Moreover, Israel's efforts to create a homogeneous nation are appreciated in India which has its own problem of what is described as the "emotional integration" of many races and linguistic groups into a united country which has as its watchword "unity in diversity." And as Mr. Prem Bhatia's article reveals, there is an increasing awareness in India that Israel is not an extension of Western influence, but a bridge between the Orient and the West.

**Vice President** of Mali, Mr. Jeon Marie Kone, lifting a glass of orange juice to toast the State and people of Israel. Seated is Foreign Minister Mrs. Golda Meir, and behind her Mr. E. Aylon, of the Foreign Ministry's African Division. Photo by Karmasin

## Israel Mali's Friend in Need

LYDDA AIRPORT. — "Two years ago, when nobody thought about us, Israel stretched out the hand of brotherhood to our people," Vice-President Jean-Mari Kone of Mali said on his arrival at the head of an 11-man delegation early yesterday morning.

"In Mali they say that a time of trial is the test of friendship, and Israel was the first to lend a hand when we ran into difficulty," he said, "and the Republic of Mali will never forget this expression of Israel's friendship."

Mr. Kone went on to say that the delegation had arrived here from Czechoslovakia, where it had concluded a trade agreement. If talks here are successful, he continued, "we will certainly sign agreements with Israel."

Yesterday the delegation was received by the President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi. In the evening they were the dinner guests of the Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir. The delegation also visited the Hebrew University campus and the Hadassah-Hebrew University Medical Centre in Ein Kerem.

The delegation is to meet with Prime Minister Ben-Gurion today. This week-end the delegation will be in kibbutz Nachshonim. Its members expressed the wish to work in the kibbutz during their visit there.

## More Anti-Nasser Action in Sudan

After a day's respite, anti-Nasser demonstrations again broke out yesterday in the Sudan, where the UAR President spent the third day of his state visit, Amman Radio reported, quoting news dispatches from Khartoum.

It said that the most violent demonstrations were been in Wadi Halfa and Omdurman, where many persons were injured in clashes which occurred when police intervened. The demonstrators distributed thousands of leaflets and shouted such slogans as "Dictator, go back to oppressed Egypt."

On Tuesday evening, Jordan press reported yesterday, 46 persons were injured in clashes between Sudanese police and anti-Nasser demonstrators.

Nasser was the guest of honour yesterday at a big military parade in Khartoum marking the second anniversary of Premier Abboud's Government.

### Chad Ban Against Lisette Removed

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS. — M. Gabriel Lisette, former Vice-Premier of Chad, has received a notification from President Francois Tombalbaye that the ban proclaimed last August on his return home is now lifted.

Withdrawal of the ban was attributed by "Le Monde" to the fact that M. Lisette was appointed France's permanent delegate to the U.N. Economic Commission for Latin America which operates from Santiago, Chile.

(M. Lisette, Chairman of the Chad Progressive Party, headed the Chad delegation to the Rehovot science conference last summer. He cut short his stay after he was informed that he had been removed from his post.)

### German Heads Cyprus Constitutional Court

NICOSIA (Reuter). — Prof. Ernst Forsthoff of Heidelberg University, was sworn in on Thursday as the first neutral President of the Supreme Constitutional Court of the Cyprus Republic.

The swearing in of the German professor was carried out at the Presidential Palace.

## 'Palestine' Arabs At UN Session

UNITED NATIONS (INA). — A four-member "Palestine Arab delegation" was allowed on Thursday to speak in the General Assembly's Special Political Committee discussing the Arab refugee problem, but was restricted to discussing only the refugee problem "as individuals" and not generalize on the Arab-Israel dispute.

The point that one spokesman for the delegation should be allowed to talk strictly as an individual was stressed by the representatives of Britain, the U.S., France, Australia, New Zealand and the Netherlands. Michael Comay, Chairman of the Israel delegation, entered a *pro-forma* objection to hearing the delegation as "a waste of committee's time" and underscored the fact that they are here only as individuals.

Emil Ghoury, head of the "delegation," and known as a representative of the former Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, started his speech on behalf of the delegation. He had no sooner begun than the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Carlet Ausute, of Haiti, interrupted twice, telling him it is "my painful duty" to remind the speaker that he is not to discuss Arab-Israel issues in general.

## Clark Gable Dies, Aged 59

HOLLYWOOD. — Clark Gable, 59-year-old King of Hollywood," died in hospital here on Wednesday night after a heart attack.

His wife Kay, who is expecting a baby — his first child in five marriages — was with him when he died.

Gable, an idol of women cinemagoers for most of his 30 years of stardom, suffered a heart attack at his home, in the San Fernando Valley, California, on November 6 and was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital in Hollywood the same day.

At birth the actor-to-be was named William Clark Gable by his parents, who were of Pennsylvania Dutch stock. Known as a boy as Billy, he changed to his middle name to avoid confusion with his father, William H. Gable.

Three days before going to hospital he had finished a film with Marilyn Monroe called, "The Misfits."

His most famous screen successes were in "Mutiny on the Bounty," with Charles Laughton, "San Francisco," with Spencer Tracy, and "Gone With the Wind," with Vivien Leigh. Throughout his long career he appeared in 90 films.

Gable had no previous history of heart trouble when the coronary thrombosis hit him 11 days ago. "He was the healthiest man alive until that came," his wife said. "He has'n't even had a cold in the five years we've been married." *(Reuter, AP)*

## Laos Sending Missions To China and North Vietnam

VIENTIANE (AP).—The neutralist Government of Laos announced yesterday it was establishing "good neighbour relations" with Communist China and plans to send "missions of friendship" to Peking and Communist North Vietnam.

The term "good neighbour relations" was not immediately explained, but apparently falls short of full diplomatic relations.

(Peking Radio described them as "dipomatic missions.)

The Government announcement said the decision, requested by Pathet Lao and Government representatives in Vientiane, was reached at a Cabinet meeting here on Wednesday.

The Government also decided to re-establish postal relations with North Vietnam.

The announcement said the Government will appoint a travelling committee to explain these decisions to the rural population.

Meanwhile, it appeared certain that General Ouane Rathikone, commander of the Laotian Armies, has defected to the right-wing rebel regime of General Phoumi Nosavan.

Savannakhet Radio, voice of the insurgent regime, reported Wednesday that Gen. Ouane had arrived in Savannakhet "to collaborate with the Revolutionary Committee."

### Unknown Quantity

At a press conference in Vientiane yesterday, Premier Souvanna said it seemed confirmed that Gen. Ouane is in Savannnakhet as of Wednesday, but that he could not say why the general had gone there. Asked whether Gen. Ouane's "defection" was regarded as a severe blow to his Government, Prince Souvanne said, "We will have to wait until we know more about General Ouane."

Earlier, however, Military Headquarters here announced that Gen. Southone Pathammavong, who had been in semi-retirement, had been appointed Army Commander replacing Gen. Ouane who, it added, "has been given another assignement.

### French Developing Satellite Rocket

COLOMB BECHAR, French Sahara (AP). — A French officer said on Thursday France is developing a long-range missile which could be used to send a satellite into space.

Col. Bernard Duchesne, Assistant Director of the Armed Forces Experimental Station here, told newsmen that technicians are setting up a testing range of 3,000 kms. between the French "spacecity" of Hammaguir and Chad — from west to east across the Sahara.

## Majority Viewed Backing de Gaulle

By MAURICE CARR
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS.—Sixty-three per cent of Frenchmen believe that peace will be restored in Algeria at the very latest within one year, according to a public opinion poll carried out by the Cambessedes Institute (the French equivalent of the American Gallup Institute) published yesterday in the weekly "l'Express."

Only 26 per cent expressed a similar belief last October, that is, before President de Gaulle's "Algerian Republic" speech on November 4.

This upsurge of the people's hope that the end of the Algerian conflict is finally in sight is regarded one among the many sure indications of Gen. de Gaulle's assured massive majority in the forthcoming referendum which is due to be held late in January or the beginning of Febraury — an earlier date would be politically desirable but is technically impossible.

Because the French Army would never dare, whatever the feelings of certain officers may be, to defy the expressed will of the majority of the nation, the Algerie Francaise ultra-Fascist crusaders realize that a putsch, if it is to be attempted at all, must be launched soon, before the taste of the referendum is even published, otherwise it will be clearly seen they fear the country's verdict.

The deduction that the bulk of the French Army shares the sentiments of these elements is far fetched. Irrespective of its feelings, the Army in any event now cannot hope to seize power without a disastrous civil war, which knowledge precludes a mutinous initiative on its part.

## Vietnam to Have Sweeping Reforms

SAIGON (AP). — President Ngo Din Diem's Government announced on Thursday plans for sweeping Government reforms as well as a general Government reshuffle in the wake of last week's abortive *coup d'etat*.

In a news conference yesterday, the Secretary of State to the Presidency, Nguyen Din Thuan, claimed that "some foreign elements" were involved in the "systematic campaign of disparagement" to which the Government had been subjected in the past few months. He added this to some extent made them "indirectly responsible for the shedding of blood" during the recent coup attempt.

Thuan indicated that the military will come under the general reshuffle. He said the planned reforms will cover the political, economic, social and military fields.

He said that about 20 persons were under arrest in connection with pro-coup activities.

### DE GAULLE MEETS WITH SIHANOUK

PARIS (UPI). — President de Gaulle gave a lunch Wednesday for the visiting Cambodian Chief of State, Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

Before the lunch at the presidential Elysee Palace, the two leaders met privately.

## Mobutu Holds Parade Of 5,000 Troops

LEOPOLDVILLE (AP). — Col. Joseph Mobutu staged an impressive military parade in the centre of the capital yesterday to demonstrate the power of his pro-Western regime.

An estimated 30,000 civilians lined the Boulevard Albert to watch the march-past by 5,000 troops of the Leopoldville and Thysville garrisons.

This was the smartest turnout of the Congolese Army since the independence celebrations last June.

Senior officers of the U.N. Force and diplomats of the Western powers looked on as Col. Joseph Mobutu took the salute, resplendent in a full-dress uniform and ceremonial sword.

The diplomats of the Afro-Asian nations which still back Mr. Patrice Lumumba as Premier boycotted the parade, so did Leopoldville Provincial President, Col. Kamitatu. The latter, despite his recent agreement with Col. Mobutu for maintaining order in Leopoldville, remains among Mr. Lumumba's most powerful backers. His 2,000-strong provincial police force took only a small part in controlling the crowds yesterday.

### To Counter U.N.

Officially, the occasion for the parade was a belated Armistice Day celebration to honour the Congo's dead in the Belgian forces in two world wars. All workers were given a day off and streamed into the city centre by bus, bicycles or on foot. Col. Mobutu's real purpose clearly was to discredit the official U.N. view that his regime remains on the verge of collapse.

Western diplomats said the parade was "an impressive show of force" and a clear demonstration that Col. Mobutu had succeeded in bringing back some order and discipline to the Army which Mr. Rajeshwar Dayal, U.N. representative in the Congo, recently described as a "disorderly rabble."

## Ceylon's Navy Chief Probed for Smuggling

COLOMBO, Ceylon (AP). — Captain Royce de Mel, Chief of Ceylon's Navy, has been suspended pending an investigation of charges of smuggling aboard two warships.

Six other officers were suspended with Capt. de Mel.

The Government yesterday anounced the appointment of Capt. Rajan Kadirgame as acting navy chief.

Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, the Prime Minister, told the Senate on Wednesday of the suspensions. Police will determine whether liquor and cigarettes were smuggled into port when the frigate Mahasena and mineswceper Parakrama reurned to Colombo from a goodwill tour to Singapore, Bangkok, Hong Kong and Tokyo last month.

# Ike Orders Navy to Aid Guatemala, Nicaragua

## Acts in Reply to Requests

**AUGUSTA (AP). — President Eisenhower has ordered U.S. Navy warships and air units to help Guatemala and Nicaragua "seek out and prevent" any Communist-directed attack on these countries if it becomes necessary.**

The White House reported that the warships, including an aircraft carrier, are "now on the high seas" to carry out this mission.

Mr. Eisenhower acted, it said, in answer to written requests from the Guatemalan and Nicaraguan Governments for such U.S. help.

In the past few days Guatemala and Nicaragua have fought off what they claim are anti-Government revolts directed by supporters of Cuba's Premier Fidel Castro.

Mr. Eisenhower acted on Wednesday after discussing the problem by phone with Secretary of State Herter in Washington.

Mr. Herter phoned the President, according to the White House spokesman, Mr. James Hagerty, because the second of the written requests for help had arrived at the State Department a few hours earlier.

### Criticism Feared

There was some speculation in Washington diplomatic sources that the action might arouse some criticism in Latin America. Although help was asked by both Guatemala and Nicaragua, some Latin American circles might be inclined to view it as unilateral U.S action, and that the U.S. should have waited for possible joint action through the Organization of American States.

From Guatemala City, the bulk of rebels fighting against the Government of President Miguel Ydigoras were reported in flight yesterday in eastern Guatemala.

The army has announced that the insurgents deserted their last stronghold, the port of Puerto Barrios, and took to their heels with parachute troopers in pursuit. The Government offered $50 for the capure of every rebel.

The Government previously had announced the recapture of Zacapa, 80 miles south-west of Puerto Barrios, and Gualan, about 70 miles south-west of Puerto Barrios.

### Regular Claims

The Guatemalan Government has been regularly claiming the revolt was crushed since it broke out on Sunday. The army estimated at first that about 200 rebels led by low-ranking officers and directed by Cuba were involved, but has given no figures on the numbers recently. Government sources said about 100 were captured at Zacapa, and that many bodies of insurgents were left in the hills.

Honduras announced it was closing its borders to prevent escape of the rebels from nearby Puerto Barrios into its hilly territory.

## US to Cut Army Expenses Overseas

WASHINGTON (AP). — In a move to reduce the U.S. balance of payments deficit, President Eisenhower has ordered a cut in the number of American dependents of troops overseas.

The order will be implemented primarily by stopping the flow of new families overseas, from January 1, the Defence Department indicated here on Thursday. Few dependents of American personnel now in foreign countries will be brought home ahead of time. The goal is to trim the overall figure abroad from the present 484,000 to a new 300,000 level.

Officials of the State and Treasury Departments estimated that all the new moves to curb American spending abroad will reduce the U.S. balance of payment deficit by $1,000m. or more within one or two years.

## Nixon Wins Both California, Hawaii

SAN FRANCISCO. — California's 32 electoral votes finally went to Republican Vice-President Richard Nixon yesterday.

Mr. Nixon, who had trailed in California, his home state, almost since counting began more than a week ago, surged ahead after a last-minute push from absentee voters.

His win in Hawaii was also finally confirmed — by a mere 141 votes. Democratic leaders in Honolulu said they would ask for a recount.

The President-Elect's lead in the nation-wide popular vote has now shrunk to a wafer-thin 197,897 out of a total vote of nearly 68 million. The count yesterday was: Kennedy 33,571,679; Nixon 33,474,697.

Despite Mr. Nixon's gain and the narrowing margin in the popular vote, Mr. Kennedy has already assured victory by accumulating 300 electoral votes (269 are needed to win.) Mr. Nixon is calculated to have 235 electoral votes with another 14 votes remaining unpledged in Mississippi and Alabama.

Despite the narrow margin in the popular vote, there is thus no possibility of an election upset.

*(Reuter, AP, UPI)*

### IRAQI CONDOLENCES ON SYRIAN DISASTER

BAGHDAD (Reuter). — Foreign Minister Hashim Jawad yesterday sent a message of condolence on the death of 152 children at Adumah, northern Syria, when a cinema collapsed after catching fire on Sunday night.

## U.K. TORIES WIN 6 BY-ELECTIONS

LONDON (AP). — Returns on Thursday showed the Conservatives won as expected in each of six district by-elections to fill vacancies in the Commons.

The Conservatives had won all six seats in the general election of October, 1959. But in four districts more Labour candidates ran second in 1959. They were relegated to third place this time by candidates of the Liberal Party.

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ISRAEL'S LEADING TOURS AND TRAVEL ORGANIZATION
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I.U.L.A. Delegates
and wish them
A Successful Congress

TEL AVIV-YAFO MUNICIPALITY
To residents of the City:
Tel Aviv-Yafo has received the honour of acting as host to
The International Congress of Local Authorities
Hundreds of delegates are participating in the Congress, and also will wish to see our country and our city.
I hereby call on all residents of the city to contribute to the success of this important international congress, and extend a warm and friendly welcome to all the visitors.
Let us all strive to preserve and improve, especially during the duration of the Congress, the attractive appearance, orderliness and cleanliness, in public and private, of the city.
Residents of the city should play their part, in good and courteous spirit, to promote our city's international reputation and make pleasant our important guests' stay.
MORDECAI NAMIR
MAYOR

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## Social & Personal

The President yesterday received Dr. Charles Best, Mrs. Best and Miss L. Mahon of Canada. Dr. Best, co-discoverer of insulin, and for 25 years Director of the Department of Physiology of the University of Toronto, is now visiting Israel as a guest of the Hebrew University.

*

Queen Juliana of the Netherlands yesterday visited the Wino Exhibition "Women in Israel" in Amsterdam.

*

Mr. Fredric Mann, who represents the City of Philadelphia at the I.U.L.A. Congress, was yesterday received by the Mayor of Tel Aviv, Mr. M. Namir.

*

The Haifa Symphony Orchestra will give a concert on November 26 at 8.45 in the Wise Auditorium in Jerusalem, under the patronage of the Minister of Health, Mr. Israel Barzilai. The conductor will be Sergiu Comissiona. Ricardo Odnoposoff will be violin soloist. The proceeds will go to the Anti-Tuberculosis League.

## No. 229328 Wins Payis Grand Prize

TEL AVIV. — Number 229328 won the grand prize of IL50,000 in yesterday's Mifal Hapayis drawing here. No. 375823 won IL10,000.

Numbers ending in 3 and 8 won IL2 apiece, while nos. ending in 0054; 7228; 0454; 2264; 3747; 8140; 5891; 0526 won IL50.

IL1,000 was won by numbers:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 221968 | 481511 | 106078 | 108881 |
| 242882 | 370042 | 346566 | 361884 |
| 349881 | 406439 | | |

IL500 went to nos.

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|---|---|---|---|
| 230007 | 125000 | 126278 | 407108 |
| 438117 | 441 | 354681 | 447894 |
| 448888 | 481483 | 498251 | 776769 |
| 506188 | 773800 | 547977 | 788882 |
| 178267 | 187896 | 181852 | |

IL200 went to nos.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 000888 | 100000 | 1988 | 198818 |
| 170888 | 184280 | 481088 | 488888 |
| 448418 | 184887 | 298881 | 194483 |
| 124788 | 421881 | 114877 | 128884 |
| 174882 | 188888 | 274881 | 188887 |
| 200142 | 188888 | 106888 | 314887 |
| 112888 | 487019 | 218889 | 238881 |
| 178888 | 488888 | 188788 | 288888 |
| 488141 | 448874 | 154888 | 148888 |
| 184481 | 484788 | 208828 | 784217 |
| 218888 | 407101 | 288101 | 200887 |
| 103844 | 10881 | | |

IL100 went to nos.

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| 220874 | 113811 | 207888 | 220188 |
| 224888 | 217434 | 207888 | 188888 |
| 205881 | 178488 | 227814 | 481888 |
| 481887 | 288881 | 288881 | 208188 |
| 214488 | 217888 | 188888 | 208188 |
| 248830 | 217747 | 184788 | 271858 |
| 487888 | 228712 | 278888 | 288887 |
| 181887 | 448888 | 111881 | 217871 |
| 441974 | 147481 | 207218 | 172868 |
| 278888 | 284927 | 238788 | 178848 |
| 488878 | 181887 | 242874 | 287718 |
| 404881 | 181819 | 248888 | 288788 |
| 244217 | 288888 | 188887 | 488888 |
| 281748 | 218888 | 242887 | 284872 |
| 488888 | 417888 | 400888 | 248788 |
| 144197 | 288888 | 288888 | 288888 |
| 188888 | 188888 | 188888 | 188888 |

IL50 went to nos.

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|---|---|---|---|
| 221888 | 481511 | 106078 | 108881 |
| 242882 | 370042 | 346566 | 361884 |
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IL200 went to nos.

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| 488888 | 417888 | 400888 | 248788 |
| 144197 | 288888 | 288888 | 288888 |
| 211216 | 178888 | 227888 | 254888 |
| 194497 | 148788 | 288888 | 178888 |
| 181488 | 471888 | 181478 | 218848 |
| 488888 | 288888 | 487888 | 247702 |
| 404487 | 881141 | 188887 | 187881 |
| 204897 | 472881 | 104888 | 178488 |

## Orchestra Leaves

LYDDA AIRPORT. — The Netherlands Chamber Orchestra left yesterday by El Al for Amsterdam after a series of concerts given in place of the regular performances of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra, during the latter's foreign tour. *(Film.)*

### IAF HOOPSTERS WIN ANOTHER IN CYPRUS

NICOSIA (Reuter). — The Israel Air Force basketball team beat a British Combined Services quintet by 67 points to 40 here yesterday. Israel led by 39-26 at half-time.

### EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

JERUSALEM: Ha'anudim, Hamadim Building, Jaffa Rd., 23381.

TEL AVIV: Abramsky, 42 Allenby, 68826. Kastel, 147 Ibn Gevirol, 43716. Zeidenauer, 51 Ahad Ha'am, 63851. Ben Yehuda, 142 Ben Yehuda, 23585. JAFFA: Vita, 61 No. 6 St. 72978.

BAT YAM: Atzmauti, 78 Balfour.

HOLON: Tikva, Klikar Struma.

PETAH TIKVA: Assuta, 7 Stampfer.

RAMAT GAN: Pinc, 43 Nibbat Zion, 72621.

BENE-BEYOT: Klibner, 21 Teller, 98-1341.

HAIFA: Balfour, 1 Mamada, 2289.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Betiah, 30 Rehov Strauss, 23911.

TEL AVIV (day): Dr. Kolberg, 29 Allenby, 28835. Greenberg, 66 King George, 26208. Yaffa, 172 Ben Yehuda, 21442. Yanai, 67 Yehuda Halevi, 62474. Maccabi, New Maccabi Qtr., 81887. (Night): Magen David, 35 Allenby, 66426. Frankel, 38 King George, 23721. Avrahami, 9 Brianger, 21580. Gilead, 139 Dizengoff, 24248. Maccabi, New Maccabi Qtr., 81887. JAFFA: Glinka, 19 Yefet (4 p.m.), 61539. BAT YAM: Shulamit, 4 Daniel. HOLON: Tikva, Klikar Struma. PETAH TIKVA: Assuta, 7 Stampfer. RAMAT GAN: Lifschitz, 19 Herzl, 71771. BENE-BEYOT: Klibner, 21 Teller, 98-1341. HAIFA: Glicksman, 12 Balfour, 4081 Morasa, 130 Hanassi, 81979.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

JERUSALEM: Dr. Oscar, 25 Emek Rephaim, 23730. Dr. Segler, Shikun Sela 13/2, Kiryat Yovel. Dr. Ebner, 45 Rashi.

TEL AVIV: Dr. Klaus, 5 Shlonsky, 28748. Dr. Garman, 39 Frishman, corner 30 Syrkin. Dr. Weiss, 91 Dizengoff, 27027. Dr. Mahler, 39 Arlosoroff, 51900. Dr. Elkon, 49 Zevet Hayonel.

HAIFA: Dr. Sharman, 3 Hatavor, 3661.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. Grossvald, 36 Tchernichovsky, 23911. Dr. Segler, Shikun Sela 13/2, Kiryat Yovel. Dr. Ebner, 45 Rashi.

TEL AVIV, JAFFA & HAIFA: Same as Today.


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## 7 Years for Haifa Con-Man

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The Haifa District Court yesterday sent Noah Doron, 39, of Haifa, to prison for seven years for fraud and forgeries involving nearly half a million pounds.

By pretending to be engaged in large and promising business transactions in Europe he tricked two business partners out of some IL350,000 which they gave him to become partners in the deals. As a consequence of their son's disgrace, Doron's parents attempted suicide.

He pleaded not guilty, but his version of the money's disappearance was proved to be what Relieving President Benjamin Zohar referred to as "a mountain of lies." Before Judge Zohar, police detectives brought evidence that the chemical firm in Germany with whom Doron claimed to be associated did not exist and that telegrams Doron received from Germany were fabricated for the consumption of his credulous Haifa partners.

Judge Zohar gave Doron the maximum penalty of five years on three of the four counts, and another two years on the fourth, the two sentences to run consecutively. This sentence takes into account, the Judge said, charges that the police had been preparing to file against Doron for forging his father's signature on 24 promissory notes and 40 cheques for additional sums totalling over IL200,000 and putting them into circulation.

On the advice of his counsel Mr. Eli Toussia-Cohen, Doron pleaded guilty to these charges on which the maximum sentence is 20 years imprisonment.

The sentence will run from December 16, 1959, when Doron was arrested.

## Kibbutzim Conceal Users' Names

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Most kibbutzim are still reluctant to disclose the names of the creditors who gave them loans at illegal rates, *The Jerusalem Post* learned from Merkaz Hahaklai sources here yesterday.

In order to share in a IL25m. consolidation loan, the settlements were told that they would have to reveal the names of the people who had been lending them money at extortionate rates.

Of the total sum, the kibbutzim stand to receive IL16m. and moshavim IL8m.

So far, kibbutzim have reported only about a quarter of their total indebtedness despite the fact that the Treasury has indicated that it will not institute proceedings against the usurers. On the other hand it is understood that the loan sharks would be required to pay income tax on their illegal earnings.

The kibbutzim are reportedly opposed to the establishment of a neutral supervisory committee, as requested by the Minister of Finance, to ensure that the funds are employed exclusively in liquidating debts. Instead, they suggest to set up their own control body.

Lists of settlements eligible for the loan include 80 kibbutzim who ceased to benefit from the Jewish Agency's Land Settlement Department in 1949 and had to finance their expansion programmes from "independent" sources and two series of post-War moshavim, who also had to resort to private loans to implement their consolidation programmes.

The money will be loaned by the Agricultural Bank at normal bank rates under contracts renewable annually. In addition to Treasury contributions, Revrat Ovdim of the Histadrut will participate with IL7.5m.

BANNED. — The Italian film "La Giornata Balorda" (The Foolish Day) was on Wednesday banned throughout Italy by the Public Prosecutor on grounds of obscenity and immorality. Directed by Mauro Bolognini and starring Jean Sorel and Lea Massaru, it tells of the love affair of a young middle-class Roman youth.

## ONLY 23 TOY FUND DAYS TO HANUKKA

*The El Al team at the Tel Litwinsky Children's Home lined up for their first kick-off. Full football outfits were provided by the Israel national airline.*

The 12th annual Hanukka Toy Fund of *The Jerusalem Post* starts today. This year the campaign is limited to 23 working days. Gifts must be packed and ready to be stacked on police lorries on Sunday, December 11, at 6 a.m.

The opening of the campaign in these columns is no longer the sign for friends of the Toy Fund to get busy. It is remembered the whole year round both by people who work for it as well as hard-pressed kindergartners, teachers and youngsters now working in the "Youth for Youth" movement.

As in previous years, the Toy Fund will direct its gifts to kindergartens in border new-immigrant villages that are not yet firmly established and to Government institutions. The Ministries of Welfare and Education are as usual drawing up the lists.

This year a new fund within the fund will also be set up. Part of the cash contributions will be earmarked for *bat* and *bar mitzva* gifts for children who for one reason or another, are under Government protection and have no one to give them the present every child expects. The problem is only now becoming acute as the State reaches its 13th birthday. Up to now Social Workers, responsible for these children, have often pooled their private resources to buy these gifts. Today, the problem has grown too large to be solved by the individual worker.

This year's campaign started in August when Prof. Gerald E. Tauber, visiting Professor at the Haifa Technion, sent in a cheque for IL50, with a note saying he could not go back to Cleveland without leaving his contribution. In a letter dated September 2, regular contributor Eleanor E. Reid wrote from San Francisco, "Since Toy Fund time is almost here . . . we have planned a big year..." Ten delightful packages have already arrived containing the loveliest dolls found in the United States. A $20 bill was also enclosed in her letter.

### Toys Due

At about the same time a letter came from William Goldfarb of Cleveland, Ohio, informing us that the American Jewish League for Israel had organized a collection, and 3 crates totalling 11,800 pounds are due to arrive shortly on board the s.s. Dagon.

Mrs. Elaine Charkow of Vancouver, Canada, had planned a Toy Fund gift ever since her visit here last year. It was shipped — 14 cartons — on board the s.s. Naharlya, which was on its maiden voyage to Canada in September. Another 9 boxes from the Council of Jewish Women of Vancouver are also due to arrive.

Another Toy Fund regular is Julian Hartmann of Berlin, who chooses his box of games and dolls with loving care. Two other heavy parcels, the gifts of Stephan and David Anderson of Margate, New Jersey, are also in.

Working for the Toy Fund in Tel Aviv will be the Hitahdut Olei Britania and the British Zionist Federation's Israel office (the 6th year they are helping), who this year are being joined by the Association of Americans and Canadians in Israel and the Irgun Olei Holland. Aside from collecting toys and cash, all the proceeds of the H.O.B. Tel Aviv branch's annual children's Hanukka party and dance will go the Fund. H.O.A. are giving their facilities free for these events which take place on December 18. Mr. M. P. Finchbloom, Hon. Secretary of the H.O.B. in Tel Aviv, is in charge this year and will be assisted by old Toy Fund workers Lisa Loewenstein, Dora Rose, Edith Levy and David Reed.

### Bank Helps

What may turn into a very major contribution is being organized by Mr. A. Shabetai, General Manager of Bank Leumi, Jerusalem. Some time ago a very good camera was sent to the Bank by a local office equipment firm as a gift to their customers. The Bank has decided to hold a countrywide lottery for the camera among its employees of more than 100 branches — proceeds to the Fund.

The American-Israeli Paper Mills of Hadera are also again making a major contribution of 5,000 envelopes filled with drawing paper; as usual a Hanukka party is being held in Hadera for the children of Maor and Sde Itzhak border villages they have adopted (they also supply these children with all the copybooks they need for the year); and they will also have their annual party at the Assaf Harofe Hospital at Barafand.

The Sharon Hotel is moving their annual children's party to their Hotel Eilat this year, and Managing Director Kurt Levy has offered the Toy Fund 70 invitations to the party.

Haifa Port will again be host to 120 children from new villages in the North of the country.

El Al continues their idea, introduced last year, of equipping football teams at children's institutions. Early in December the Tel Litwinsky Home, which was favoured last year, will play their first game with this year's Select — Kvar Avoda.

K.L.M. is keeping its promise of toy jet planes this year and is bringing in 100. K.L.M.'s planes have been favourites for years.

Novel puzzles, 50 of them, is this year's gift from Swissair.

**First List of Contributions to the 12th Annual Toy Fund**

IL50 Prof. Gerald E. Tauber, before he left Haifa Technion in August to return to Cleveland, Ohio.

$20 Eleanor and Fred Reid of Los Angeles, Cal.

IL25 Harry and Miriam Philipse, Jerusalem. In honour of the degree of Honorary Doctor of Hebrew Letters conferred upon Rabbi Eric Friedland, Chicago, Ill., from the Herbert Bernstein of Cincinnati, Ohio.

IL25 Karel Salomon, Jerusalem.

IL20 Hilde and Max Cohen, Baden-Baden. In memory of Marion Hooker. Mr. and Mrs. Simon Shofet, Cincinnati, Ohio.

IL5 Ilan, Naomi and Miriam Wolfsthal, Jerusalem.

## Churchill Recovering From Bedroom Fall

LONDON (AP). — "Get well" messages Thursday flooded into the home of Sir Winston Churchill, victim of a bedroom fall that broke a bone in his back. They came from Queen Elizabeth, Prime Minister Macmillan and from the ordinary man in the street.

The country's World War II Premier, 86 years old in a fortnight's time, was confined to his bed. But three doctors who examined him Wednesday assured an anxious nation his injury was "nothing serious." The bone damage nevertheless was causing him pain and he has been advised to lie as still as possible.

His wife Clementine spent hours at his bedside.

## LYDDA FLIGHTS

FRIDAY

All Times Local Time

DEPARTURES: Olympic 600 to Athens — 0650. El Al 427 to Rome, Munich and London — 1300. K.L.M. 838 to Rome and Amsterdam — 1320. El Al 308 to Athens, Paris, London and New York — 2000.

SATURDAY

All Times Local Time

ARRIVALS: Alitalia 403 from Rome — 1000. B.E.A. 126 from London, Rome and Athens — 2000. El Al 426 from London, Rome and Munich — 2100. El Al 308 from New York, London, Paris and Rome — 2130. T.W.A. 802 from New York — Paris, Geneva and Rome — 2140.


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## Religious Services

Shabbat begins (approx.)

| | |
|---|---|
| in Jerusalem at | 4.42 p.m. |
| in Tel Aviv | 4.56 p.m. |
| in Haifa | 4.39 p.m. |

and ends (approx.):

| | |
|---|---|
| in Jerusalem | 5.39 p.m. |
| in Tel Aviv | 5.51 p.m. |
| in Haifa | 5.35 p.m. |

Parshah: Toldot.

Haftarah: Shmuel I, 20, 18-42.

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: Minha, 4.30 p.m. Kabbalat Shabbat, 4.50 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 4.00 p.m. Arvit, 5.50 p.m.

Hechal Shlomo: Tonight: 4.30 p.m. Kabbalat Shabbat, 4.50 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 4.00 p.m. Talmud Shiur by Mr. Borgulia 4.40 p.m. Motzai Shabbat, 6.10.

Bukarin Synagogue: Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 p.m.

Ramat Yonatan (Ein Rafaria): Tonight: 4.30 p.m. Lecture on Parashat Hashavua: Rabbi Dr. A. Philips. Tomorrow: 8.15 a.m.

Italian Synagogue (Rimmi St.): Tonight: 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m.

Mount Zion Synagogue: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Hugim Le'yahadut Mitkademet (Progressive Judaism, Beit Hakolonot, Tel Qiryat): Tonight: 5.00 p.m. Sermon: Mr. T. Ben-Horin.

TEL AVIV

The Great Synagogue: Tonight: 5.00 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m.

Ohel Moed (Sephardi): Tonight: Minha Arvit, 5.00 p.m. Shabbat Morning, 8.00 a.m.

Tiferet Tel Congregation (5 Herman Cohen St.): Tonight: 4.10 p.m. Tomorrow morning: 8.30 a.m. —

Beit Israel (30 Rehov Dizengoff): Tonight: 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Shed Shivat Zion (27 Rehov Ben Yehuda) Tonight: 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow Shahrit, 8.30 and 8.30 a.m. Minha, 4.20 p.m.

Beit Hamoro (5 Rehov Nathan Straus). Tonight: 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 4.20 p.m.

HAIFA

Meriah Congregation (30 Rehov Kiryat Sefer, Ahuza): Tomorrow: Shahrit, 9.00 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatzfira Synagogue: Today: 4.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.00 a.m. Minha, 4.30 p.m. Arvit, 5.15 p.m.

Shiis synagogue (Ohel Shem Gymnasium). Tonight, 4.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Savyon Synagogue. Savyon: Tonight: 4.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m.


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Haifa — 2 Balfour St. Tel. 66521.


## TODAY

JERUSALEM

• Meet Jerusalem Artists: — Artists House, 9.30 p.m. Tourists and members only.

• Recorded Concert: — Music to Inspire — with background pictures: Mozart: Symphony No. 35 in D Major K.385 "Haffner"; Beethoven: Piano Concerto No. 2 in B Flat, Op. 19; Schubert: "Unfinished Symphony No. 8 in B Minor, Y.M.C.A. Auditorium, 8.30. Public Welcome.

• Tours: —

Spend a morning with Hadassah on a conducted tour starting 9 a.m. Book for the tour by phoning 24261, Hadassah Club, Straus Health Centre.

Hebrew University: Conducted tour in English, at 11 a.m. daily. Downstairs Lobby, Wise Auditorium, University Campus.

Yad Vashem: Martyrs and Heroes Memorial Authority, Har Hazikaron. Conducted tour (English) of the buildings and exhibition. Today 10-12.

• Film Shows: —

Israel Films — daily showings: Keren Hayesod Hall, 12-1 p.m.

• Exhibitions: —

Jerusalem Artists' House with Municipality Dept. of Education and Culture: Exhibition of paintings by G. Krakauer-Wolf and of drawings by Shemuel Katz. Today 10-1; Tomorrow 10-1, 4-8.

Nora Art Gallery, 9 Maimon Ave., Tel. 23349. Exhibition of paintings by Nedi Kandel. Paintings by Kook, Mayo, Marcheck, Modseiewijn. Daily 10-1, 4-6; tomorrow 10-2.

Fima — Exhibition of oils and gouaches 1952-60. Rina Gallery, 11 Rehov Shlomzion Hamalka. Tel. 24239. Today 9-1; Tomorrow 11-1. 8-11.

Safrai Art Gallery, 37 Jaffa Rd. Tel. 23727. Purchases mailed upon request. Today 9-2.

"Israel Today", permanent exhibition Binyanei Ha'uma. Today 10-1.

Bezalel National Museum: Permanent exhibition of Jewish Ceremonial Art. Archaeological objects. Drawings by the Dutch artist Paul Citroen, "Through the Archway" — drawings by Gabriella Rosenthal. Jewish Textiles — from the Museum's collection. German prints of the 16th century — from the Museum's Collection. Today 9-1, Tomorrow 10-1.

Bezalel Art Library: Books on primitive modern painting (from Henri Rousseau to Camille Bombois). New acquisition. Today 9-1.

Archaeological Museum, Department of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech. New exhibitions; colour plates of UNESCO books, "Israel — Ancient Mosaics." New coin board of Alexander. Excavations at Tel Mor, Mesad Mashavyahu. Pottery brought from Lake Tiberias by the Link expedition. Also permanent exhibition of antiquities. Today 9-1, tomorrow 10-1.

• Zoo: —

Jerusalem Biblical Zoo: Today 8-4.30, tomorrow 9-7.

TEL AVIV

• Dine and Dance: —

Delphin Bar, 18 Sholem Aleichem. Exquisite cuisine. Dancing nightly. Recommended to Tourists. Tel. 23978.

Lusky's Restaurant, 9 Allenby Rd. Tel. 22793. Chef di Cucina Italiano, menu IL4.50.

Casba, Bar-Restaurant, 32 Rehov Tirmiyahu. International Cuisine. Lunch IL5. Aperitif, Dinner-Dance. Tel. 43611.

• Tours: —

Bar Ilan University: conducted tours (9-5 daily, except Saturdays and holidays). Tel. 71800.

• Tourist Service: —

Visit Hadassah Club, 80 Rehov Hayarkon. Tel. 28289.

Wizo Club, 91 Rehov Hayarkon. Tel. 26833. 9 a.m.-2 p.m.

• Zoological Gardens: — Open 8 a.m. —6 p.m. daily.

• Exhibitions: —

Helena Rubinstein Pavilion: Contemporary French Art Exhibition (125 paintings by 60 leading French artists, sent by the French Government). Today 10-1, tomorrow 6-10.

Dizengoff House: — Avraham Naton Memorial Exhibition, examples from all periods of his paintings. Today, tomorrow: 10-1.

Modern Venetian Glass Exhibition, Museum Ha'aretz (near Ramat Aviv). Today, tomorrow: 10-1.

S.O.A. House, exhibition of oil paintings by Daphna O. Dostrovsky 10 a.m.—3 p.m.

HAIFA

• Tourist Centre: — Hadassah Club, Youth Aliya Office, 23 Hahalutz. Tel. 6871, 67662.

• Exhibitions: — Office Furniture and Supplies Exhibition, Nov. 1—Dec. 1. Beit Hakranot Exhibition Centre: daily, 10-1; 4-7, Tuesday open until 9 p.m. Friday, 1 p.m. Entrance free.

Museum of Japanese Art, 89 Sderot Hanassi, flowers in Japanese art, 10-1; 4-7.

BEERSHEBA

• Where to Dine: — Eat well and in comfort in the air-conditioned Beit Ha'am Restaurant, Sheber Community Centre.

PETAH TIKVA

• Theatre: — Habimah: "Threepenny Opera"

HADERA

• Mish Mishayi Show: — The renowned French songstress with the Edwarde y Navarro Spanish Ballet Troupe, Hof, 8.45.

KIRYAT MOTZKIN

• Yiddish Theatre: — S. Dajgan in "Frisch, Gesund und Meschugge," Orot, 8.30.

### TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

• Saturday Music Hour: — Mr. Philip Regev on the four Manual Austin organs followed by records. Schubert: Symphony No. 9 in C. Y.M.C.A. Auditorium, 10.30 a.m. Public welcome.

• Scout Club: — 9 Rehov Alharizi. Irgun Ahadeimaim: Brains Trust. With the participation of: Dr. Asher Bavli, Solicitor Avinoam Dori, Dr. Bruria Museam, Dr. Aryei Sakotinsky, 8.30.

TEL AVIV

• Israel National Opera: — "Kiss Me Kate," 8.30 p.m.

• Theatre: — Habimah: "Long Day's Journey Into Night."

Ohel: "Good Soldier Schwelk," 8.30.

"The Milky Way," 9.15.

• Paris Ice Ballet: — Kikar Hamedina, 9.15, 9.15.

HAIFA

• Exhibitions: — Jubilee Exhibition of Jerusalem Painter, Shmuel Levi. Chagall House, 24 Sderot Ussishkin, 10-1, 4-7, daily except Fridays.

Museum of Modern Art, Town Hall. "French Graphic Art," 10-1, 4-7. Rehov Bialik. 11.30 a.m. conducted tour by Dr. F. Schiff.

RAMAT GAN

• Yiddish Theatre: — S. Dajgan in "Frisch, Gesund und Meshugge," Rama, 8.30, 9.15.

### COMING EVENTS

HABIMAH

"Long Day's Journey into Night," Thurs., Nov. 24, Haifa; Sat., Nov. 26, Tel Aviv.

ISRAEL NATIONAL OPERA

"Aida", Tues., Nov. 22.


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## The Weather

Forecast: Occasional showers. Outlook for Saturday: partly cloudy with probability of slight showers in the morning.

Weather Synopsis: A Cyprus low associated with an upper trough is causing a flow of cold and unstable air in our region.

| | A | B | C |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mt. Gilo'an | 63 | 14—19 | 11—16 |
| Tiberias | 61 | 20—27 | 15—24 |
| Haifa Port | 67 | 20—24 | 18—22 |
| Natanya | 61 | 18—22 | 16—21 |
| Tel Aviv Kiryа | 65 | 18—23 | 16—20 |
| Tel Aviv Port | 63 | 20—24 | 17—21 |
| Lydda Airport | 63 | 17—26 | 12—20 |
| Jerusalem | 70 | 15—19 | 12—16 |
| Beersheba | 61 | 16—22 | 11—17 |
| Sinai | 67 | 19—28 | 13—27 |

## ARRIVALS

Mr. Ya'acov Tour, Head of the Jewish Agency's Information Department, from J.N.F. conferences in England and France (by El Al).

Mr. K. Greidinger and family, from Europe.

# Old Friends Greet New Immigrants

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Members of the Fourth Toronto U.J.A. Study Mission ran into some old friends on the quayside yesterday as some 300 new immigrants disembarked from the s.s. Theodor Herzl.

The Canadians, who had stopped off at an immigrant camp in Vienna on their way to Israel, recognized many who had been their hosts in Vienna among the new arrivals. For three of the immigrants who have no relatives in Israel, the Torontonians lived up to their promise to "greet them like brothers."

After customs and police clearance, the immigrants were loaded on buses and taken to their new homes in Kiryat Nazareth. The Mission members accompanied them.

Also aboard the Herzl was the Head of the Immigration Department of the Jewish Agency, Mr. Zalman Shragai, who briefed the Mission on the Department's tasks.

On their return to Haifa in the evening, the members met and adopted a resolution to double their personal contribution pledges to the U.J.A. in view of the pressing needs of immigration absorption.

In the morning, the Mission visited the Fertilizers and Chemicals plant in Haifa Bay and the Technion on Mount Carmel.

On Monday, the Mission moved out of the Accadia Motel for a comprehensive tour of the South and the Negev that took them in two days by bus through Zachish, the Dead Sea Works, Arad, Timna, Beer Ora and down to Eilat. On Wednesday they flew North to Haifa, drove on to Acre, lunched at Tiberias, dined in Safed and were back in Haifa for the evening.

# Anglican Primate To Pay Brief Visit to Capital

By S.J. GOLDSMITH,
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. — A spokesman for the archbishop of Canterbury told this correspondent yesterday that Dr. Geoffrey Fisher will arrive in the Jordan part of Jerusalem next Wednesday, remaining until the following Sunday, after which he will cross at Mandelbaum Gate into the Israel capital.

He is expected to stay there only a few hours, during which he will see Chief Rabbi Yitzhak Nissim and other high ranking rabbis.

The Archbishop, it was said, will not meet members of the Government or other political personalities.

His timetable does not permit a visit to Nazareth although an effort is still being made to fit in such a visit.

He will not visit Arab refugee camps.

## One-Time Journalist, Brandt Finds Ex-Editor

TEL AVIV. — The Mayor of West Berlin, Mr. Willy Brandt, at yesterday's press conference described himself as being A one-time journalist. At this confession, the Associated Press correspondent in Israel, Mr. Eric Gottgetreu, rose from his seat to declare: "Yes, and I used to be your editor."

Before Hitler's time, Mr. Gottgetreu was one of the editors of the "Lustecker Volksbote," to which Herbert Frahm (Willy Brandt's former name) was a popular contributor — mostly on Socialist youth affairs.

Mayor Brandt said he remembered Mr. Gottgetreu well, "and though no debts are outstanding from the Lustecker Volksbote, I must say the five marks you used to pay for a contribution were not very much."

## Nuremberg Convict Awarded Pension

LONDON (JNA). — The Administrative Court in Schleswig Holstein has decided that the former Secretary of State in the Nazi Ministry of Justice, Dr. Franz Schlegelberger, is entitled to a full pension, amounting to some 1778 a month. It is reported from Bonn.

Schlegelberger was sentenced to life imprisonment in Nuremberg in December 1947 for having been involved in proposals by the Justice Ministry for the mass sterilisation of Jews.

He stated at the trial that his own proposals were intended to help half-Jews to avoid the fate of full blooded Jews. His bad health secured his release in 1951.

## HEAVY RAIN IN GALILEE

Heavy rainfall swept Galilee yesterday, while drops were also felt in Haifa and in Jerusalem during the early morning hours. Jerusalem's rain came at about 9.00 last night and again at midnight, when a heavy downpour began.

The storm, which moved in from Cyprus after midnight yesterday brought lightning which felled Mr. Yishai Efrati, 37, of Bustan Hagalil, who was working in the field at the time. He was picked up immediately by Mr. Hassan Muhammed Salem, who was working nearby and who took him by cart to his house. From there Mr. Efrati was taken to Malben Hospital in Nahariya. His condition is still uncertain.

The electricity supply broke down for several hours throughout Western Galilee.

Heaviest rainfall yesterday was reported by Tirat Yael which had 4 mms., followed by 2 mms. at Har Canaan and 1 mm. in Eilat. Nazareth had rain throughout the morning hours.

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Relatives and friends of
Miriam Mirvish
extend their condolences on the passing of her
FATHER
in Cape Town, South Africa.

# Brandt and Ben-Gurion Discuss 'Aspects of Cooperation'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion and the Mayor of West Berlin, Mr. Willy Brandt, yesterday discussed "certain aspects of cooperation" between Germany and Israel and the peoples of both countries.

This was stated yesterday afternoon by Mayor Brandt, who flashed the press for two hours shortly before leaving by El Al for Rome, after attending the opening session of the 18th congress of the International Union of Local Authorities. He came to the press conference direct from his meeting with Mr. Ben-Gurion, at the Defence Ministry.

"I was received in a most frank and friendly way. We talked international politics and socialist questions" the Berlin Mayor said. He went on to describe his talks with Foreign Minister Golda Meir, Finance Minister Levi Eshkol senior Government officials and mayors as "friendly, informative and inspiring."

**Relations Not Discussed**

A leader of the German Social Democrat Party, Mr. Brandt made it clear that he would support the establishment of diplomatic relations between Germany and Israel. This point was not discussed in his talks with Israel leaders, however, he said.

He came out strongly in support of contacts between the young people of both countries, while favouring German tourism to Israel on a modest scale. He said he knew of a group of Protestant youth who want to work together with Israelis in a Negev kibbutz.

In previous years this group had worked in war-destroyed areas of Norway and Greece.

Mayor Brandt made it clear that future cooperation between Germany and Israel should not be interpreted as being directed against anyone else. The East Germans were trying their hardest in the Arab countries to place their own interpretation on these relations, he charged.

He said there were today no organised neo-Nazi groups in West Berlin. There had been two, but these were dissolved last January, and anyway had only numbered a handful of people.

## Court Forbids Husband To See 'Other Woman'

TEL AVIV. — "To best of a married couple lives in one flat, I believe that both of them can avoid behaviour by which there is a kind of violation of mutual trust."

This was stated yesterday by District Court Judge Y. Lamm in handing down an unprecedented decision forbidding a married man to meet a woman friend, a divorcee, either in private or at public places of entertainment.

The decision was handed down at the request of the wife, who said the other woman was destroying her family life. The couple has two children.

The names of the persons involved were not released for publication.

The applicant said she had been married for 16 years and that the former husband of the other woman worked in the same factory as her husband. The order will remain in effect until a final judgement.

Judge Lamm said the respondent could appeal the decision. (Hitm)

# Leader of Belgian Delegation Tipped as Next IULA Chief

Jerusalem Post Staff

TEL AVIV. — The next President of the International Union of Local Authorities will be the leader of the Belgian delegation to I.U.L.A.'s 18th Congress, now being held here, *The Jerusalem Post* learned yesterday.

He is the Burgomaster of Malines, Mr. A. C. N. Spinoy, who is also President of the Union des Villes et Communes Belges. He succeeds Prof. P. J. Oud, of Rotterdam, who has been head of IU.L.A. since 1949.

Mr. Spinoy will be formally elected at the meeting of the new Executive Committee due to convene next week. Israel's present representative on the executive, Mayor Abba Khushy, of Haifa, is likely to be re-elected, it was also learned.

Enlightened cooperation between local governments and intelligent planning at governmental levels, both local and central, could convert many depressed regions into flourishing and prosperous communities. This was the common theme developed by two American mayors when they singled out the Tennessee Valley Authority as a model for industrial development of rural depressed areas.

**Tucson and Nashville**

Mayor Don Hummel, of Tucson, Arizona, and Mayor Ben West, of Nashville, Tennessee, addressed yesterday's working session of the Union at the Habimah theatre here.

Mayor G. De Monpezon of La Flesche, France, also spoke on "Industrial Development."

In the morning, the 977 delegates and observers from 30 countries began their programme of tours to municipal and development regions. They boarded 17 giant touring buses for trips to Ashkelon and Kibbutz Givat Brenner. Unfortunately they were so pressed for time that the visits were very short.

At Givat Brenner they were addressed by a veteran settler, speaking perfect American, and, at Ashkelon, by Mayor Arie Tager, who met them in the Antiquities Park.

Most of the delegates regretted that their tight schedule did not allow them more time to obtain some real insight into kibbutz life.

The working session was also addressed by the Chairman of the Emek Hefer Regional Council, Mr. Haim Ben-Zvi, on "Structure of a Regional Council." The Mayor of Warmond (Holland), Dr. L. M. H. Van Plasmins, and the Mayor of Emmen (Holland), Dr. K. Gaarlandt, also spoke on the same subject.

In the evening, the heads of diplomatic missions in Israel held receptions and dinners in honour of the delegates from their countries. This morning, the visitors will tour Tel Aviv.

# Shimshon Trying Luck in Capital

TEL AVIV.—National League soccer will be resumed this weekend, after a week's lapse because of the international game against Cyprus on Sunday.

In the Capital, Jerusalem Hapoel entertains newly promoted Tel Aviv Shimshon, who brought off the surprise win of the season's opening games, in beating Haifa Hapoel 3:1. It remains to be seen whether the team from the Yemenite Quarter here can produce the same form away from home.

In Tel Aviv, Hapoel faces Haifa Hapoel. Both sides lost their first games of the new season, and though Haifa on paper looks the stronger side, home ground advantage should save Tel Aviv Hapoel a point.

League champions Petah Tikva Hapoel look good for another two points at the expense of Tel Aviv Betar. In Ramat Hasharon, Maccabi should also retain an unbeaten record against Jaffa Maccabi.

FIXTURES:
NATIONAL LEAGUE
Tel Aviv Hapoel v. Haifa Hapoel; Tel Aviv Maccabi v. Givat Haim; Petah Tikva Hapoel v. Tel Aviv Betar; Jerusalem Hapoel v. Shimshon; Haifa Maccabi v. Jaffa Maccabi; Ramat Hasharon Hapoel v. Petah Tikva Maccabi.
LEAGUE "A":
Ramla Hapoel v. Beersheba Hapoel; Tel Aviv Maccabi v. Makabi Yehuda Hapoel; Rehovot Hapoel v. Ifrar Saba Hapoel; Hadera Hapoel v. Hadera Maccabi; Jerusalem Betar v. Netanya Hapoel; Ramatiya Hapoel v. Ramat Gan Hapoel.

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## U.S. Grant to Medical, Rehabilitation Research

Dr. HOWARD RUSK

TEL AVIV. — Some $200,000 will be allocated from U.S. counterpart funds to research projects in general medicine and rehabilitation within the framework of the American "Peace Through Health" programme.

This was announced yesterday by the President of the World Rehabilitation Fund, Dr. Howard Rusk. Dr. Rusk is also Director of the Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation of New York University and an Associate Editor of the "N. Y. Times."

He leaves Israel today following a three-day visit.

The visitor spoke enthusiastically of the rehabilitation work done in this country and mentioned the great progress since his last visit in 1951, especially in the care of disabled veterans. He favoured the Israel system of combining care for disabled veterans and handicapped civilians in one authority.

Dr. Rusk explained that the U.S. Congress passed a law recently allocating $4m. for medical research and $800,000 for research into rehabilitation. The money is to go to Poland, Yugoslavia, Israel, Pakistan, Brazil, India, and Indonesia. Israel will receive $200,000 for medical research and $60,000 for rehabilitation.

Dr. Rusk was earlier shown around the Hadassah-Hebrew University Medical Centre at Ein Karem by Mrs. Julia A. Dushkin, Chairman, Hadassah Council in Israel; Dr. Kalmatt J. Mann, Director-General of HMO; and Prof. Emil Adler, head of Hadassah's Rehabilitation Department.

## 'Davar Hashavua' to Be Week-end Supplement

TEL AVIV. — "Davar Hashavua," the country's largest weekly, with circulations newsstand sales in January, when it will be incorporated in "Davar," and appear as an illustrated week-end supplement to the Histadrut daily. This is the first time a Hebrew paper has adopted the American weekend magazine style.

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# 'Only Speedy Gov't Action Can Avert High School Strike'

Jerusalem Post Labour Correspondent

TEL AVIV. — Only speedy action by the Government can avert a general paralysis of secondary schools, spokesmen of the Association of Secondary School Teachers told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday.

These sources explained that the Association council decision on Wednesday night to hold a warning strike next Thursday was in protest against the procrastination of the Government in carrying out the policy the Cabinet decided upon some months ago.

The Association leadership has so far restrained the rank and file from extremist action, preferring to await the outcome of the efforts of the Education Minister, Mr. Abba Eban. On Wednesday night the Association Executive was outvoted, but since this was not regarded as a vote of confidence, it would not resign "at present."

The Council actually passed a resolution of appreciation of Mr. Eban's efforts, but speakers declared that it would seem that neither Mr. Ben-Gurion nor Mr. Eban could overrule the Histadrut's policy on professional workers pay.

**Three Factors**

The three main factors behind Wednesday's resolution were, according to these sources:

- The statement of Histadrut Secretary-General Pinhas Lavon to Wednesday's press that no agreement had been reached on establishing a special arbitration tribunal for settling wage disputes involving vital services;
- The reiteration by Histadrut Trades Union Head Aharon Becker some weeks ago that "the Education Ministry does not really recognise" the Independent Association, and that Mr. Eban would "naturally" only negotiate with the Histadrut affiliated Union;
- The fact that the various committees appointed by the Cabinet to handle teachers' claims have dragged out their discussions on the secondary school teachers' demands, whilst satisfying most claims put by the elementary school teachers, represented by the Teachers Union.

Mr. Eban is due to appear before the Mapai Secretariat meeting today, and Association leaders hope that some action might be taken to avert a general strike.

## Kibbutz Wins Tuition From Former Member

A former member of Kvutzat Kiryat Anavim was yesterday ordered by the Jerusalem Magistrate's Court to return the sum of IL.450 which the settlement paid for his studies at the Hebrew University.

The respondent, Mr. Uri Yoel, had pledged to teach at the kvutza one year for every year of his studies at the University, or to pay back the amount paid out for his studies.

After the kvutza learned that Yoel had taken a job at the University and that he was receiving a salary, he was asked to cease his studies for a year or two until some arrangement was worked out. Yoel refused and left the kvutza instead.

# Kol Yisrael Surveys Radio Listeners' Habits, Preferences

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A nationwide poll has shown that peak listening time for Kol Yisrael is from 7 to 9 p.m., and that the commercial programme, from 5 to 7, draws more listeners than other programmes at the same time.

The survey was conducted in June by the Central Bureau of Statistics in cooperation with Kol Yisrael. A representative sample of 2,300 persons aged 18 and over (of the Jewish population) were interviewed at their homes and questioned exhaustively on their listening habits over the preceding week. Of the 2,300 chosen, 13.8 percent did not listen to the radio at all.

The findings on the remainder, who listened on and off were yesterday reported to the press in Jerusalem by representatives of the Bureau and Kol Yisrael.

**Everyone Answers**

Each person was interviewed for 20 to 25 minutes, and no one refused to answer. The results have yet to be subjected to a final analysis, which will indicate, among other things, a demographic breakdown of listening habits, and opinions on individual features. There was little difference between the sexes.

Points emerging from the survey:

- Peak-listening features are 7 p.m. News — 61.4 per cent, and 9 p.m. News — 60.1 p.c.;
- Peak listening time went to Kol Yisrael's First Programme from 7 to 9 with 60.4 p.c.;
- The Commercial programme which began last April, drew from 5 to 7 (summer schedule) 25 p.c. — compared to the First Programme's 27.7 p.m. in these hours.

Of the 2,000 or so persons who listen at all to the radio, 78.9 p.c. also listen on Saturdays. Peak listening for this day is in the late morning and noon hours.

There is relatively little switching to foreign stations during the daytime. In the evening 21.5 p.c. listen to foreign transmissions, between 4.30 and 7; about 33 p.c. between 7 and 11, and only 8.4 p.c. after 11. However, the percentage of regular listeners here is around the 7 p.c. mark.

Commenting on the results, Kol Yisrael's Director, Mr. Haoach Givton, said that the light commercial programme had achieved its big aim of "bringing back tens of thousands from Radio Ramallah and other stations."

Mr. Givton said that Kol Yisrael's new radio weekly would shortly contain more actual programme information, and would soon be published in Jerusalem instead of Tel Aviv.

## 'Illegal' Diesel Taxi Owners Strike

Close to 100 taxi owners started a marathon sit down demonstration yesterday in front of the Ministry of Transport here in an effort to persuade the Minister to rescind the November 1959 order banning diesel engines from vehicles of less than 10 cons. The Minister was away in Eilat. The ban was introduced as the Diesel taxis are not considered economical in the long run. They also pay less tax on their fuel than cars using petrol.

Red and blue lettered posters propped up against the Central Post Office declared: "Opposed to preference of one sector over another," and "Don't sell out the public interest to the monopolies"—a reference to buses being allowed to install diesel engines while they were forbidden to do so.

The drivers said that they left their taxis two weeks ago at police headquarters in Haifa and other cities after police suddenly began enforcing last year's anti-diesel order. They added that they had installed the engines after the order was issued, while simultaneously submitting requests for permission from the Ministry to operate the diesel taxis.

During the past year no action was taken against them, they said, but a few weeks ago the Ministry of Transport suddenly turned to the Courts with a request that the order be enforced.

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INDUSTRY, FINANCE and COMMERCE

# Drillers Hopeful At Negba V

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Oil drilling at Negba V will begin next month, Mr. Ori Alexander, of the Lapidot management, told *The Jerusalem Post* here this week.

A final step test carried out at Negba V on Monday did not yield oil indications but provided important information concerning the shape and direction of the oil field, Mr. Alexander said. He added that a number of dry-drills in the field would not be unusual and be in the nature of a "necessary evil," helping to delimite final boundaries and the accurate mapping of the various strata.

According to the information provided by Negba IV, wells II and III, which were drilled several years ago, just missed the boundaries of the field. Number IV indicated a steadily rising slope which would help to pinpoint number V at what is hoped will be a structural crest.

At Nitzo, the Company has already penetrated the "producing" layer—without any indications so far. Lapidot will continue to explore this well down to 8,000 feet.

# Waste Amidst Scarcity—Paradox of Tomato Planning

By DAVID KRIVINE, Jerusalem Post Economic Reporter

Last year there was an abundance of tomatoes, and surpluses exceeding a third of total output were bought up by the Government under the minimum price regulations, partly for sale to industry (less than 3,000 tons) but mainly for destruction as waste (about 20,000 tons).

In the present year, the Vegetable Production and Marketing Board was more careful. The area sown was reduced, according to Mr. Ben-Zion Itzhar, Secretary of the Board, from 27,000 to 22,000 dunam. This reduction of about 20 per cent was intended to decrease the surplus but not banish it altogether. The Government considers it preferable to overproduce slightly rather than risk a rise in prices.

**Prices Up by Third**

Yet prices went up this summer, by more than a third during June and July, to a retail price of 48-51 agorot a kilo (as against 35-38 in the preceding year). The estimate for the prospective export of Moneymaker tomatoes was scaled down from 4,000 tons to 1,500 tons this year.

The chief reasons for this reduction, as given by the Vegetable Marketing Board, are, first: that demand rose by 13 per cent (due partly to the restricted supply and summer of the popular fruits such as plums and grapes), and second: that a virus disease reduced the crop by some 15 per cent. According to the Ministry of Agriculture, this loss through disease is being made up by the diminished exports. The conclusion follows that cultivation was cut down so substantially as to leave no margin for increased consumption.

**Not Moneymakers' Fault**

A belief is current that the reduced output was due to the change-over from Moneymanda, Rosen Kylon, and other varieties to Moneymakers. It is true that the Moneymaker is a little more difficult to cultivate and constitutes a brand with which the Israel farmer is not yet familiar. But the shortage this summer was not caused by the Moneymakers, since they only came to market in the autumn.

There remains the price problem. If prices go up, it is to be expected that no surpluses should be available for destruction under the minimum price regulations, especially as the Government pays only for tomatoes of the top grades. Mr. Itzhar states that negligible quantities were disposed of as surplus this summer, yet statistics quoted by the Economic Department of the Ministry of Agriculture show that there were 1,833 tons of tomato surplus in July, 2,360 tons in August and 1,287 tons in September — a quantity exceeding 20 per cent of total supplies during these three months.

**Calculated Waste**

It is probable that the minimum price regulations do not directly deflect tomatoes from their flow to the market, for the distributors could secure in June an average wholesale price of about 40 agorot a kilo, as against a fixed minimum price in that month of 14 agorot offered by the Government. It is true that the market price shows extreme fluctuations during each month (for reasons not adequately explained) but it never went as low as 14 agorot. The assumption is that tomato distributors choose to destroy part of their product for a low price in order to maintain the high current price level for the rest.

The prospect of increasing tomato exports may supply a valuable alternative to the present wasteful disposal of surpluses — export prices are higher than the local price — varying between IL.600 and IL.740 a ton f.o.b. Haifa (including the export premium).

## Moshavim to Fight Import of U.S. Cows

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The moshavim intend to take drastic action against the projected import of 5,000 pedigree milch cows from the United States by the Settlement Department of the Jewish Agency.

Mr. Uzy Fisherman, Secretary of the Moshav Movement, told *The Jerusalem Post* here yesterday that "the settlers still recall the fiasco of earlier imports from Europe when most of the cows ended up in the abattoirs." He stressed that local stock was capable of meeting all replenishment requirements as well as the four-year national milch herd programme which would require the gradual addition of several thousand head.

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Bank of Israel:

# Money Supply Should Not Rise Faster Than Output

Jerusalem Post Economic Reporter

The money supply has risen during the first six months of the present year by IL.115m. or 16.4 per cent, according to a Bank of Israel report issued yesterday. The report is required by law to analyse the causes of any increase in excess of 15 per cent within a statutory twelve-month period.

The augmented purchasing power created has been met by additional imports, particularly of consumer goods, which rose by 18 per cent, after having declined by 25 per cent in the preceding year. Money supply went up slightly in 1958, and the Bank of Israel attributes the improvement in the balance of trade to this phenomenon.

The trade deficit, which was reduced by about ten per cent in January-September 1959, went up again in the corresponding period of this year.

The conclusion drawn by the Bank is that the means of payment must not be allowed to increase at a greater rate than the rise in production, otherwise, surplus income is generated which puts either to undue pulses or increase imports.

It is not clear by how much production is likely to rise if credit facilities are increased first, but the Bank of Israel considers that the bottleneck is the more rapid expansion of output is not any lack of liquid funds but rather the current shortage of labour, and particularly of skilled workers.

One of the remedies suggested in the report is that the Development Budget finance a larger share of the working capital of new enterprises, which would involve a corresponding reduction in the scope of the investment programme. Governmental and other public bodies should in addition balance their budgets to the extent of achieving surpluses in the first months of each year as a measure of economy to counter inflationary tendencies.

A 60TH ANNIVERSARY fashion show featuring winter styles from Klein & Co. will take place in the King David Hotel, Jerusalem, on Sunday at 4.00 p.m. Proceeds will go to WIZO.

## Tel Aviv Stock Market

| | 16/11 | 17/11 |
|---|---|---|
| **5 LINKED** | | |
| 3½% Tovel 5 | 91 | 91 |
| 3½% Bonds 6 | 883 | 883 |
| 4½% Ind. Loan | 973 | 973 |
| 4½% Nesa Loan 57 | 973 | 973 |
| 4½% " 58 | 973 | 973 |
| 4½% P.E.C. 57/64 | 1071 | 1071 |
| 5% Nat'l Oil Co. | 973 | 973 |
| 6% K. Hay. III | 973 | 973 |
| 6% Pert. & Chem. | 973 | 973 |
| Local Authorities | 1033 | 1031 |
| Free Market quotations | 16/11 | 17/11 |
| Housing Savings 50 | 95 | 1000 |
| Housing Savings 30 | 973 | 973 |
| P I A | 143 | 143 |
| Beaut | 111 | 111.6 |
| Shikun (IL.50) | 488 | 491 |
| **C.O.L. LINKED** | | |
| 4½% Def. Loan | 1043 | 1043 |
| 4½% Hsg. Loan "A" | 101 | 101 |
| 4½% P.E.C. 57/64 | 1158 | 1158 |
| 6% K. Hay. III | 1013 | 1013 |
| Local Authorities | 1043 | 1043 |
| 5% C.O.L. LINK. | | |
| 6% Ind. Dev. Bank | 94 | 943 |
| 6% Tel Aviv | 943 | 95 |
| 6% Bank Leumi Is. | 95 | 954 |
| ORD. & PREF. SHRS. | | |
| Pal. Elect. Stock | 5434 | 5434 |
| 4½% Pal. Elect. | | |
| 2nd Pref. Stock | 3750 | 3334 |
| Bank Leumi | | |
| "A" Ord. Stock | 3500 | 3500 |
| Gen. Mort. Bank | | |
| (new issue) | 342 | 3396 |
| Bank Leumi Pref | 3434 | 343 |
| Hamet Prof. | 838 | 838 |
| Mizra. Mort. Bank | 1671 | 1671 |
| Mizra Invest. | 295 | 295 |
| Afrika Pal. Inv. | 3434 | 3434 |
| I. D. C. | | |
| (new issue) | 340 | 3403 |
| Ata Textiles | 2114 | 2114 |
| Def. Sh. (Reg.) | 3034 | 3034 |
| Mollet Text. | 160 | 160 |
| Phoenicia | 1731 | 1731 |
| Assia & Eur. Inv | 224 | 224 |
| Pal. Potash | 387 | 388 |
| Dead Sea Prod. | 391 | 391 |
| Tuva | 303 | 303 |
| Pal. Cold Stor. | 361 | 365 |
| Paper Mills | 317 | 320 |
| Alliance | 23.60 | 23.75 |
| Delek | 314 | 314 |
| Delek 11/12 | 317 | 3171 |
| Jordan Explor. | 130 | 1154 |
| **OTHER** | | |
| Lapidot | 5.5 | 5.30 |
| Naphta | 168 | 168 |

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MOSHAV MOVEMENT IN ISRAEL
HAIKAR HAOVED
The Haikar Haoved Council meeting which was called for Sunday, November 20, 1960, has been postponed to Sunday, November 27, 4.30 p.m. at Mograbi Dizengoff.

# Disappointing Report on Arab Refugees

## *Dr. Davis Rejects Constructive Approach to Problem*

By POLITICUS

The report submitted by Dr. John Davis, the Director-General of UNWRA, to the present General Assembly of the United Nations represents a marked deviation from the constructive approach to the Arab refugee problem evolved by the U.N. after years of trial and error.

Constructive measures eventually decided on by the U.N. had included an expenditure of $200m. on investment projects designed to lead to the economic independence of the refugees; and the preparation, in 1953, of a major blueprint for the Johnston Jordan River project. Both steps were hindered by the refusal to cooperate on the part of the Arab League. At the 14th General Assembly, the Secretary-General submitted a comprehensive plan for the economic development of the Middle East which would lead to the reintegration of the refugees into productive life.

It is against this background that Dr. Davis' report comes as a disappointment, representing as it does a retrogressive step and a rejection of the basic approach to the problem underlying all these proposed measures.

Dr. Davis maintains that the outlook for the Palestine refugees is for a continuation of conditions similar to those of the past 12 years. There are no jobs, he says, at which the refugees could be employed in their host countries. Nor could any large number of jobs be created there, because of the limited local resources and scope for employment. Nor was there any likehood that other nearby countries would accept a large number of refugees, because these countries hah sufficient workers of the farmer and low-skilled employee type.

He stresses the danger for the future which is inherent in the growth of an increasingly large body of unskilled, unemployed, restless and frustrated youth. "A general solution to the complex Palestine problem," he writes, "of which the refugee problem is a part, will be brought about largely by forces outside UNWRA — forces which will govern and shape the future of the Middle East. UNWRA can and should work in harmony with these forces. Ten years of UNWRA history bear out the fact that major development projects designed with a specific purpose of resettling refugees are unacceptable to refugees and host Governments alike." The only contribution, he states, which UNWRA can make, apart from administrating relief, consists in providing general and vocational education and the grant of loans to individual refugees who have skills and want to become self-employed.

### Sterile Policy

The report, in fact, represents acceptance of the sterile and obstructionist policy which the Arab States have maintained for the last 12 years towards the Arab refugee problem, for the creation of which they are mainly responsible. According to Dr. Davis, UNWRA and the U.N. have to attune themselves to the political line of the Arab States and do nothing but dispense relief indefinitely and provide technical training for young people among the refugees. The problem, in his view, will be only solved by the "forces which will govern and shape the future of the Middle East" — a nebulous phrase which he repeatedly uses.

In order to support the uncooperative attitude of the Arabs, Dr. Davis maintains that there are no jobs in which the refugees could be employed and that they must, therefore, move across an international frontier in one direction or another, but insists at the same time that none of the neighbouring countries will receive them, because they have sufficient workers of their kind.

The fact is that scores of thousands of refugees have actually been absorbed in the host countries even without the adoption of any large-scale development schemes.

Over 60 per cent of the refugees in all the Arab countries live outside the UNWRA camps, although most of them have succeeded by various devices in continuing to draw UNWRA rations.

To give a few examples: some 100,000 refugees have been absorbed in Jordan's economy chiefly in business, the professions and the administration (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development: "The Economic Development of Jordan," Baltimore, 1957). Under agreements arrived at between UNWRA and Jordan in 1953, 1000 families were rehabilitated in industries and handicrafts and 200 settled on the land.

According to a Beirut daily, "120,000 refugees have been absorbed in the Lebanon and have become an integral part of her inhabitants, society and economy" ('Al Hayat,' 25.6.1959).

In Syria, approximately 50,000 refugees had been absorbed by 1952.

Close to 20,000 Palestinian refugees had found employment by 1952 in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. According to the Jordan daily "Ad Difa'a" of September 13, 1959, 40,000 Jordanian emigrants, most of them refugees, are now gainfully employed in Kuwait.

The great majority of the 7,000 Palestine refugees in Iraq have been integrated in the economy of that country.

But this is not all. The most serious defect of the Davis Report is that it consistently ignores the fact that, while the possibilities for the absorption of the refugees in the present economic structure of the neighbouring Arab countries may be limited there would be room for a total liquidation of the Arab refugee problem if the Arab States were to abandon their hostile attitude to such major agricultural and irrigation projects as the Johnston scheme which are designed to benefit the host countries in pre-eminent measure. Dr. Davis is not rendering the Arab States or the refugees any good service by lending his support to the negative policies of his Arab advisers and those who inspire them.

He has taken little note of that part of last year's resolution of the General Assembly which demanded a rectification of the scandalous position regarding the inclusion of "the names of dead on otherwise ineligible persons" in the UNWRA relief lists. In the previous Report of UNWRA, it was stated that the ration lists in Jordan involved some 150,000 persons, about half of whom were dead and the balance were for the most part persons earning enough money for self-support, or fraudulently registered from the beginning. The chief victims were the children born since 1951, who were still deprived of rations.

In the present Report it is stated that 9,757 cases had been investigated, as a result of which 9,000 ration recipients had been removed from the rolls and some 3,000 added to or reinstated on them.

In reading Dr. Davis' report, one cannot help feeling sad at its tragic descent from the constructive approach embodied in Mr. Hammarskjold's proposals. The Secretary-General envisaged a major revival of the Middle East and a human rehabilitation which would give its inhabitants, rich and poor, settled and refugees alike, a sense of self-reliance, and thus lead them towards true economic freedom.

### Nihilistic Attitude

What Dr. Davis supports is nothing other than the maintenance of that nihilistic attitude on the part of the Arabs, which a Swiss journalist aptly described when reporting a visit to the Middle East: "Why, instead of agitating," he asked, "don't you go to work in the vast and potentially wealthy areas you Arabs possess today? Why do you do everything to create a climate of hate, in which unrest rules the day, in which no fruitful reconstruction work can be accomplished, in which your people can never be freed from the condition of political hyper-excitement, from poverty and ignorance? — For reply one will only receive a self-satisfied, fanatical laugh. 'That's just the way we want it to be!... It it is necessary to keep the Arabs in poverty and misery so that they should not forget Palestine, we are prepared to see to it that they stay in the muck until the Zionists have been driven out of Palestine!'" ("Neue Zuercher Zeitung," September 19 1958.)

It is tragic to think that it is to this state of mind that the present Director of UNWRA has seen fit to lend his authoritative support.

ELI — By MEIR

*'Eli says anyone near-sighted enough to object to Mr. Brandt's participation has been referred to the Optometrists Conference."*

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

## ALGERIAN JEWRY

Hatzofe (National Religious) outlines developments in Algeria and mentions the concern felt by the Jews there about their fate as zero hour approaches. They are afraid both of the Moslems, who consider them to be pro-French, and of the settlers, many of whom are Fascists, the paper states. "The Government of Israel and the institutions dealing with immigration must urgently study the possibility of organizing the rapid transfer of Algerian Jews to Israel in the limited period of time that remains before the possible outbreak of a storm there.

Omer (Histadrut) says that Algerian Jews fear the emergence of an independent Algeria, "because they know, on the basis of the experience of the Moroccan Jews, what their fate would be in that case.... Will the Algerian Jews prepare to come to Israel while there is still time, or will they sit and wait until the last minute for miracles to happen — until they can no longer leave Algeria... In any case, the institutions dealing with immigration and absorption in Israel must be ready for a wave of immigrants from Algeria."

Herut in its comments on the latest U.N. discussion on the Arab refugees, writes: "The argument about the refugees will not be solved so long as the decisive factions in the world do not want a solution or are afraid to suggest it." Commenting on the possibility that the new American President may change his country's policy on this question, the paper declares: "If Mr. Kennedy is not frightened by Arab blackmail and threats, the way will be open next year to a full and complete solution of the problem by the absorption of the refugees in the enormous empty spaces of the Arab States..."

Ha'aretz (non-party) discusses the problems faced by municipalities in general and by those in this country in particular. Israel's representatives at the Congress can undoubtedly make an important contribution to the discussions on urban development, the paper says, "but it is no less important that we learn from others, as we can at this meeting. We wish the Congress great success; we hope the delegates will feel at home and that this gathering will provide an impetus to healthy municipal development here as well."

## Reader's Letter

### OPTOMETRY

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — A conference of optometrists, with the participation of some delegates from abroad, is currently being held in Israel, and for that reason the following remarks may be relevant.

It is a well-known fact that there has been sharp controversy in advanced countries in the past few decades between the medical profession and this new development within the optical branch, and a few words of explanation to the lay public from the point of view of specialized medicine might therefore prove useful.

Optometry is a commercial branch of optics, concerned with determining the refraction in people, executing the glasses found necessary for correcting vision and selling them to the public. In the eyes of the medical profession this is clearly an intrusion of a non-medical body into a medical field, exactly as if pharmacists, who until now have been satisfied with executing the orders of the doctor and selling the drugs to the public, were to start prescribing medicines as well as selling them, without control of the physician. On the other hand it is well-known that a physician is forbidden by law to sell the drugs he prescribes to the patient.

True, the optometrists have courses of training in refraction after which they can be a useful help to the ophthalmologist in his daily work. But, as lay people, complaining of bad vision, and asking for corrective glasses, cannot possibly know whether or not an organic disease lurks behind their complaints, it is a matter of serious concern to let them be treated by the optometrist, as they may become lulled into security by a deceptive optical correction and thus be denied very urgent medical treatment.

Sometimes good vision is found in people who suffer from an insidious eye disease that cannot be recognized by an optometrist, and complaints of impaired vision are very frequently connected with organic changes of the eye which can be evaluated properly only by a medical man.

In conclusion, the medical profession is earnestly of the opinion that determination of refraction is a medical affair and should be done under the direct supervision of the ophthalmologist. The ophthalmologists invite the optometrists to work beside them in clinics and hospitals and are then sure that any pathological condition, if present, will be diagnosed by the doctor. By no means can the conscience of the ophthalmologist permit a non-medical person to decide whether any disease is present or not.

Therefore optometrists are not permitted by the Health Department independently to dispense optical aids; in this respect they are regarded as opticians, which is in full accordance with the view taken by the Israel Ophthalmological Society.

Yours, etc.,

*(Prof.) A. FRIGENBAUM*
*Chairman,*
*Israel Ophthalmological Society.*

Jerusalem, November 14.

DETERRENT OR DEFENCE (II)

By B. H. Liddell Hart

# Graduated Deterrence And Graduated Action

A FUNDAMENTAL question underlies any, and all, plans of Western defence. Can Europe, or even America, be defended? The answer — if we are honest, and brave enough to face hard facts — can only be that, in the present conditions, effective defence is not possible. For defence in the real sense of the word, as defined in the dictionaries, means to "preserve, protect, keep safe, by resisting attack." At present, if nuclear weapons of megaton power are actually used, no country can hope to keep safe, or even to avoid fatal destruction.

Only two nuclear bombs have yet been used in war. But production in quantity has been going on ever since then, and development in destructive power has been much greater still. The first operational hydrogen bomb, tested in March 1954, is known to have released an explosive force equivalent to twenty million tons — a thousand times greater than the original atomic bomb that was dropped on Hiroshima. But by then such immense destructive power had ceased to be an American preserve. For seven months earlier, in August 1953, Soviet Russia had demonstrated that she had developed weapons of similar kind, with an explosive force measured in millions of tons (megatons) instead of thousands (kilotons).

One such bomb can destroy the largest city. Only a few would have to reach their targets in order to wipe out the main centres of industry and population in any country of western or southern Europe. Even one or two might suffice to paralyse the life of such countries, when account is taken of the vast stretch of the "fall-out" of deadly radioactive dust, as well as of the shattering moral effect.

### Defence Inadequate

What are the prospects of defence against nuclear attack? This question can be answered very briefly — the prospects are utterly inadequate. Even in 1954 the recently created Air Defence Command of the United States openly admitted that even "a 90 percent effective defence might not be good enough to guarantee national survival" — and went on to say that 50 thermo-nuclear bombs, could be enough to paralyse the country, its industrial machine and its will to go on fighting". Other authorities consider that less than a dozen might prove enough. But a 90 per cent effective defence is only a distant hope. Dealing with the near future, the Chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy said: "At best — and this is very optimistic — we might intercept as many as one out of every four Soviet bombers."

It would be much easier for such bombers to reach and annihilate the more accessible vital centres of countries in Europe. In face of a menace of this scale, the NATO schemes of air defence and civil defence are no more than trifling with the problem.

In the case of Britain, where the vital targets are closely grouped, five to ten hydrogen bombs would almost certainly suffice to annihilate all its main centres of industry, comprising half the population of the country. Even fewer would suffice to wipe out the vital centres of France, Belgium, Holland, and Western Germany. Moreover, such calculations are confined to material effects. It is wise to bear in mind that paralysis and collapse can be produced by moral effect even where destruction does not take place.

In my 1946 book "The Revolution of Warfare" I argued that the greatest potentialities of the future lay in the rocket bomb, and that "the maintenance of a heavy — bomber force becomes a superfluity in the rocket and atomic age".

In more recent years I repeatedly emphasized that even at a moderate rate of development, it was reasonable to expect that by 1956 the Russians would be able, at the least, to bombard London and any other of the great cities of western Europe.

But such arguments made little impression in Western quarters until that autumn — when Marshal Bulganin emphasized, in his threatening message to Sir Anthony Eden during the Suez crisis, that Britain was well within range of rocket bombardment from Russian launching sites. Then in the following February, Britain's Minister of Defence, Mr. Duncan Sandys, publicly confirmed that there was "every reason to believe" that the Russians had developed a "rocket with a nuclear warhead" and that "the range of this rocket would probably be sufficient to reach Britain".

Next, on August 26, 1957, the Russians announced: "A super long-distance, intercontinental, multi-stage ballistic rocket was launched a few days ago." Covering a vast distance in a brief time, the rocket landed in a target area. The results obtained showed that it is possible to direct rockets into any part of the world. The shock was all the greater, since it came soon after the first test launching of an American inter-continental rocket, the 5,000-mile-range Atlas, which ended in failure.

The immediate reaction in some high quarters was to suggest that the Russians' announcement was a bluff, or at least exaggerated. But the sceptics were soon confounded by the success of the Sputnik, followed by that of the Lunik.

It thus becomes clearer than ever that the only protection of the Western countries lies in deterring the Russians from launching an attack — by being able to retaliate with H-bombs. But it must again be emphasized that, whatever the value of such a power as a deterrent to enemy attack, it is of no real value as a defence. For if it were used it would merely result in mutual suicide. That would be the inevitable outcome of war with H-bombs.

### Deterring Invasion

At present, the Western Powers' capacity for nuclear retaliation should suffice to deter Russia from launching a large-scale invasion of free Europe, or from attempting to paralyse the Allies' retaliatory power by a surprise blow. But unfortunately, this power of retaliation is far less sure of proving a deterrent to smaller scale aggression. It is thus much less of an insurance against the risk of an unintentional slide into an all-out war of mutual suicide.

This risk will be increased if the Russians should become increasingly confident that they have secured a definite lead in developing long-range rockets that might tempt them to take a bolder and more provocative line of foreign policy.

Meanwhile, the risk is certainly being increased by the way that the military heads of NATO have tended to concentrate on planning and preparing for all-out nuclear war, without taking due account of more limited but more likely forms of aggression.

Present defence planning has become unrealistic, and dangerously unrealistic, particularly since the development of thermo-nuclear weapons. Yet one can sympathize with the planners in their effort to adapt military doctrine to the super-revolutionary effects of atomic energy. Some of them, however, can see things more clearly than they care to admit publicly. In a discussion of this kind on planning some years ago, one of the most acute-minded air chiefs shatteringly remarked to the generals and admirals present.

"It is no use trying to plan anything beyond the first six hours of another war."

The military heads of the Western Alliance have been very slow in realizing the need of giving Governments and peoples some reason to hope that the defence, if put into operation, will not automatically entail suicide. Nothing could be more damping to determination, and more conducive to hesitation, than the public statements that the heads of SHAPE have made about their plans. They have created a widespread, and still persisting impression that they are planning to loose off nuclear weapons immediately in case of any attack — and not only against the attacking forces but against the countries behind.

The announcement of such plans has naturally increased the uneasiness of the peoples of free Europe, in view of the vulnerability of their own cities and more densely populated countries to nuclear devastation — which they may also suffer from nuclear weapons used in their defence.

The insanity of planning a defence that is bound to be suicidal soon became so obvious, except to the planners themselves, that it prompted a growing number of thoughtful minds to consider the possibility of graduated action, or "graduated deterrence" as it has become to be described — unleashing H-bombs only if it is clear that the enemy is making an unlimited attack and cannot be stopped by any lesser means.

### Frightful Consequences

The consequences of unlimited war with nuclear weapons are so frightful that the prospect causes hesitation, delay, and feebleness in reacting to any aggression which is not obviously a vital threat. Thus the Western Allies would have a firmer balance and better prospect if they had an intermediate course — a policy of graduated deterrence and a plan of graduated action, based on the principle of applying the minimum force necessary to repel any particular aggression and deter an extension of this. Such a graduated policy would not exclude nuclear retaliation as an ultimate resort, but its action would be directed primarily against the forces engaged in the aggression — using tactical means only, and thus avoiding the strategic bombing of cities.

What are the possible drawbacks of such an alternative policy? It has been argued that if a potential aggressor could feel sure that the Western powers would not launch H-bomb retaliation in immediate retort to aggression, such assurance would diminish the present deterrent and increase the likelihood of war. By now, however, the Communist leaders have on hand much evidence of the Western Governments' very palpable reluctance to use nuclear weapons against Korean-type aggression, and risk precipitating a general war.

So there would be little risk of encouraging such aggression if we adopted and announced a policy of graduated action, while this would emphasize that we are more disposed to take a firm line. At the same time the will to resist would be strengthened among the peoples on our side if they were made aware that there was a hopeful intermediate policy of checking aggression in a non-suicidal way. A public announcement would be the most effective way to make them aware of it.

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(This is the second in a series of six articles. The first article appeared on November 14.)

# A CHAIN OF MAYORS

Jerusalem Post-Tel Aviv Bureau

THE unexpected arrival at the last minute of more than a hundred additional delegates and observers for the IULA conference was taken with remarkable sang-froid by the various officials, hotel and other personnel concerned with behind-the-scenes organization. Peltours reported that not even a suitcase was mislaid. Delegates were loud in their praises of the Customs and Police for the speed with which they were admitted to Israel.

Mr. Orrin F. Nolting, from Chicago, Executive Director of the International City Managers' Association, said that the American group he led through the Mandelbaum Gate were delighted to be welcomed so heartily by representatives of the Government Tourist Corporation and others as they crossed from Jordan late at night.

One of the most picturesque delegates was Mayor Abdul Pattah Rahman, of Freetown, Sierra Leone, wearing stately robes and with a brooch showing the emblem of his city, a lion, on his chest. Mr. Anthony J.M. de Silva, President of the Urban Councils of Ceylon, was pleased that the Congress was taking place in Asia, a move that indicated the changes taking place in the world.

Sidney L. Buckwold, of Saskatoon, President of the Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities, talked only about the weather — it had been zero when he left home.

### Weather Pleases

The Heraliya beaches have taken on an international flavour as many mayors and delegates have taken to morning dips in the Mediterranean. All those questioned about Israel's climate point out that it is like hot summer days in their countries, and a group of Britishers said "We'd like to take the weather back with us — it would make a nice change from our November fog."

For some delegates this was not their first visit to Israel. Mr. A. Schauder, Councillor and former Mayor of Port Elizabeth, came to Israel to celebrate his 70th birthday, again on his 75th birthday and is now celebrating his 80th birthday here as an official delegate of the United Municipal Executive of South Africa. He was taking notes at the session yesterday. "because you can still learn, even at my age," he said. The former Boer soldier speaks a good Yiddish, has been a Port Elizabeth councillor for 37 years and was a pioneer in low-cost housing for African townships.

Ten members of the 30-strong Austrian delegation led by the Mayor of Vienna, Mr. F. Jonas, on Tuesday walked the length of Tel Aviv to Jaffa, "to see the people and what is being done, outside of the Convention Hall." They were most impressed, the mayor said, by the friendliness of the people.

Councillor J.E. Goodman of Rawdon, Yorkshire, spent three days with his sister, a settler at Neot Mordecai in the Upper Galilee, and the Deputy Mayor of Linz spent a day with his brother-in-law, who is a farmer at Udim in the Negev.

Dr. W. Hensel, Vice-President of the German Cities Organization from Dusseldorf, was last here two years ago as guest of the Israel Government. This time he brought with him his wife and daughter. Dr. and Mrs. Hensel are especially interested in archaeology, and plan visits to Caesarea, the Dead Sea area and other sites.

### Africa—South and West

One of the busiest men at the Congress is Mr. J. Lovelace Oppong, Secretary of the National Association of Ghana Local Councils. He is lobbying among the six delegations from Africa to persuade them to hold a special conference on Africa during the Congress week.

Dressed in brightly coloured robes he was seen in conversation with the Deputy Mayor of Springs, South Africa Dr. J.A. Ellis.

The only Jewish member of the French delegation is M. V. Fischer, Secretary-General of the French Union of Local Authorities. He has been Socialist Mayor of Hirson for the past 30 years, although the town only has two Jewish citizens. A supporter of the "Popular Front" idea, M. Fischer succeeded in persuading six Communist mayors of important towns to join in the French delegation. One of them is M. Waldeck l'Huillier, a member of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party. The head of the French delegation, M. G. Dardel, is president of the Paris Regional Council.

Mr. G.B. Migliori, former Italian Health Minister and at present Chairman of the Christian-Democrat Party National Municipal Committee, noted the similarity between Israel and Italy — both have development areas in the south, with the difference that Italy encourages emigration from its overpopulated regions to other countries.

"The Diary of Anne Frank" has been adopted as part of the school curriculum in Goettingen, the famous university town, according to Dr. H. Weisser, who is in the West German delegation. Since the making of the documentary film of Hitler, called "Mein Kampf," the debate on the Nazi period has been taken up in high schools.

### Esperantist

The most unconventional participant at the IULA Convention here is Mr. Hans Phillip Gunkel, who speaks Hebrew, is included in the German delegation, and represents the International Esperanto League. He is currently on a trip around the world. He has spent the last nine months in Israel, first working as a building plumber and later joined the vegetarian Moshav Amirim, in Galilee. Wearing the five-pointed green star, symbol of the World Esperanto League, he was buttonholed by Israelis who speak the international language. The Israel branch of the World Esperanto League has 200 active members.


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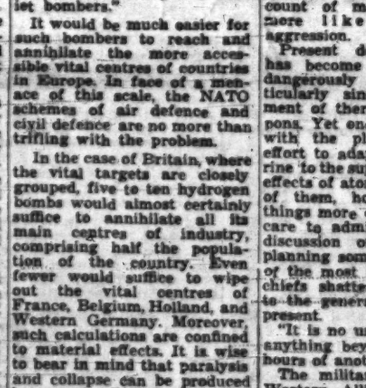

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## POST'S ANNUAL TOY FUND APPEAL

*The tots in the empty kindergarten in the upper left hand corner, eagerly await the coming of the toy-laden Police tender before Hanukka. It is one of the 300 places TheJerusalem Post Toy Fund will visit. Upper right — the play-house the American-Israeli Paper Mills built last year at Asaf Harofe Hospital and some of the young patients at play. Lower left — K.L.M's jets that have already arrived for this year's Toy Fund.* Photos by Dubiln

# Krakauer's Private World

IF painting is to be regarded as a means of self-expression, and not only an exercise in aesthetics, then the painter must impress the observer with one immutable fact: that the work is stamped with the unmistakable character and viewpoint of the artist.

How many of our clever young painters have so little to say, and say it in the manner of others! It is with genuine pleasure that one comes upon the private world of Grete Krakauer-Wolf, who is currently holding her first one-man show in nine years.

This is something of a quasi-jubilee year for Grete Krakauer — it is her 25th year in Israel. Walking around her uncrowded show at the Jerusalem Artists House, one sees mostly new paintings plus a few that have been shown in group exhibitions; there is even a cubist canvas from 1936, flanked by some cubist black and white studies.

Her newer paintings are an intriguing mixture of Tanguyesque surrealism, abstraction and allegory. Nothing is without meaning for her; she imparts life to rocks holding a conversation, but with tongue-in-cheek humour, as in "Guidance" (18); her life at the bottom of the sea has an other-world air, as in "Creation" (1); while her philosophic "Dialogue about the World" (2) combines both surrealism and expressionism in one swirling mass of partially abstracted figures.

At times she becomes a little too literal: the "Sea" (5) contains the ghost ship of lost childhood desires, contrasted with the toy boat on the sand, but the treatment is rather realistic. The series of portraits are all painted in the same trick technique — highlight overpainting on a semi-transparent, sky-like background. But they show her feeling for people and sound academic training, as do her studies of "Dance of the Wine Leaves" (34) and the Pavlovaish "Dying Flower" (29), the latter both studies in gouache.

Much of the effect of Krakauer's painting is achieved by contrasting glazed, underpainted areas with washes of thinner colour in the background, although the latter sometimes tend to acidity. On the other hand, the acid yellows, greens, warm yellows and browns are beautifully integrated in true surrealistic style in "I Wonder" (23). The inside of the root forms in "Root" (3) and "Composition" (13) are nicely underpainted.

Among the outstanding paintings is her "Figures" (10) which contains a freedom of brushwork absent in most of her carefully painted works.

Grete Krakauer's world may seem a little old-fashioned by today's standards. But her world is her own, and stands plainly for all to interpret it as they wish. It is the world under our very noses, and it is well worth seeing it through her eyes.

## Shemuel Katz

ALSO at the Jerusalem Artists House is an exhibition by Shemuel Katz, the lively cartoonist of "Al Hamishmar," who returned from a brief voyage to East Africa with vivid impressions of a different landscape. Some of the street scenes, however, with minarets and open shops, have a somewhat familiar look.

Katz is not showing cartoons this time but has moved entirely into the field of illustration. He is a highly competent technician and uses his line and almost monochrome wash with great effect. His simpler studies would grace the pages of the most sophisticated American magazine. Other studies, more obviously worked out in the studio, are treated as compositions, and even if a little obvious in construction, can be considered as pictures.

"Mazmus Port" (8) and "Basket Carriers" (32) are particularly well handled.

Katz has not probed racial character, but he has caught the characteristics of the African landscape. His aims are impressionistic or decorative, even when he employs perspective. He is a reporter with a highly talented touch.

## Hadi Kandel

HEDI Kandel of Tivon is showing some varied oils, watercolours and gouaches at the Nora Gallery, Jerusalem.

Kandel works between the limits of a Fauvist post-impressionism, derived from Braque and Matisse, and a rather realistic treatment, as evidenced in her less decorative but well rendered studies of flowers.

The artist is, however, at a loss with figures and portraits — it seems she cannot make up her mind to treat them decoratively or figuratively. The resultant delineation is always realistic, despite Kandel's efforts to formalize and also to break up the figure with different patches of colour (a device thoroughly explored by Dufy).

The freer treatment of the figure in "The Old Man On a Bench" (4) in which each element of the painting and the play of colour is given a compositional role, seems to be the direction in which Kandel can move successfully.

"The Iron Tripod" despite its obvious construction with the movement of the tripod legs swung around the fruit, is also a pleasantly successful transcription of the subject. It is this creative transcription that is lacking in her all too obvious figure and animal paintings. *MEIR RONNEN*

*SHEMUEL KATZ: "Basket Carriers"* (pen and wash).

# Exciting Prints from Paris

THE exhibition of "La Gravure Française" at the Haifa Municipal Museum is much more important than even the name implies. This is a wide survey of contemporary lithographs, woodcuts, etchings, etc. The word "French" is not exactly correct; rather we have to draw on the term "Ecole de Paris," representing the highly civilized creativity of artists who hail not only from France but also from the Americas, Germany, Hungary, Rumania, Scandinavia, Switzerland, Spain and Italy — even as far as Israel, Japan and Indonesia. These works constitute the latest acquisitions of the Museum. When we view them in permanent surroundings, along with similar work previously acquired, we realize that Haifa has laid the basis of a first-class collection in a modern Print Room. The Museum deserves congratulations.

### Technical Excellence

The technical excellence of the selection throws up the difficulties in reviewing a collective show and trying to identify a unifying trend among the styles. An artist like Clavé we generally associate with Rouaultesque figures on a pack of cards but here we meet him with a "Fish", a lightly delineated motif on a background lit by large red and small white circles. So let us look for the use of light emanating from backgrounds. Dionisio accomplishes something of this manner in the blank ground of his "Composition" and other "Compositions" are relieved by colour, like that of Moretti's yellow and flesh effects; in the case of Marfaing, light just breaks through the darkness. The "Terre et Astres" of Corneille is lit by a green background. Still, such an analysis, if it does not lead to a blind alley, only amounts to one way of recognizing the richness and suppleness of the artistic vocabulary. Just one small instance, another "Composition," that of James-Guitet. Note how a black line traversing the picture turns white in crossing a black body and then reverts to its original colour.

Or are we to cultivate our garden and attempt to unearth a national outlook among the Israelis? True, some of them, e.g. Arikha and Neimann, possess an extreme softness of colour; the sculpture of Habba stands very firm and the bas-relief of Baser, entirely in black, emits a very competent spatiality. However, this is to narrow the approach.

### Representational

Then, on the representational side, we have Utrillo's "Rue de l'Abreuvoir," with its mathematical juxtaposition of pavements, street lamp and vertical lines of the buildings, the well-known simplified birds of Braque ("Les Martinets"), the "Gazelles" of Hecht, Zadkine employing figures ("Marionettes") for purely aesthetic reasons, Constant's "Buffalo" — it all looks like a preponderance of the representational among the artists born before 1900. But among the younger men we have the classical themes of Ernl, the almost etched rippling sea of Bazaine ("Hollande 1"), a matter of segments and triangles in Brauner's "Fiancée Héliotropique", the symbols of Tal Coat ("Age de Fer 1") and Springer ("Fleur"), and the relationship of two triangles formed by a foreshortened boat in Guasti's "Barcone d'Arno". Still, despite this long array of names, the younger men tend to the abstract; Ubac, Dubuffet, Hamagouchi ("Paysage") — reducing his material to the baldest elements — Le Moal, Lanskoy, Music — whose abstract rhythmical "Composition" again demonstrates the difficulty of appraising each artist individually because our last acquaintance with him in Haifa was through prints of horses — Nallard and Sugai.

### Behind the Abstract

One mode of tackling this exhibition is by concentration on its major section, the abstract, and by seeking to pin down the mentality behind the surface artistic arrangements. Thus we may divide into two conceptions, roughly denominated as repose and turbulence. The more peaceful attitude occurs among the older men like Leuppi ("Composition"), among the middle-aged like Mortensen. To discover it among the younger generation you will have to

(Continued on Page VIII)

TEL AVIV ART NOTES

# From Left to Right

## Josef Jacob

AT the Chamerinsky Gallery there is an exhibition of works by Josef Jacob, who has lived in Israel for 23 years and has spent about eight years in the U.S.A., where he has exhibited his paintings. He is scheduled to hold exhibitions in Paris (Galerie St. Germaine de Près) and New York shortly. He did attend art classes for some time but considers himself self-taught.

The thirty-odd paintings shown — or perhaps it would be more correct to call them 'constructions,' as most of them are almost reliefs made from various materials of which oil paint is but one — are all non-objective, many of them reminiscent of rock-surfaces, river beds and other natural phenomena. The artist expresses his personal philosophy of art in the catalogue as follows: "Art is an eternal striving towards new elements and material, an expression of a certain dissatisfaction with accepted traditions, and a constant search for profound ideals. In my opinion every existing material has vivid colour. Colourless material does not exist. Ideas which once were considerd ugly or material which seemed unsuitable for use have become part of the painter's palette. Matter formerly considered not aesthetic has become aesthetic. Every object has life, suffering and charm of its own. I dare say that ugliness hardly exists, one can find beauty that might be termed ugly. The philosophy of art is to find the relationship within a limited sphere."

The results of Mr. Jacob's strivings, even if they fail to move the spectator, cannot be termed "ugly". In general he has fine feeling for the relationship of colour as can be noted especially from No. 36, which with its play of blues calls to mind the Negev copper mines, and from No. 35, with its weaving together of fresh spring-like colours. Moreover, the variety of textures which he obtains and the way he moulds the small forms together do induce interest. From the point of view of decoration, many of these pieces are effective but, as far as the reviewer at least is concerned, they are no more than that.

## D. Dostrovsky

MOVING over to the Z.O.A. House where Daphne Dostrovsky is holding an exhibition, one moves into the world of well-observed natural appearances. That Mrs. Dostrovsky loves nature is clear from her landscapes in which she follows the shape of mountains and trees, streams and clouds with an alert and analytic eye. That she regards human beings, especially children, with affection is also clear from her penetrating yet sympathetically handled portraits. She is a painter who is content to serve what she perceives rather than to try and recreate it. She is skilful in wielding her brush with a lively and assured brush stroke and is, furthermore, a solid draughtsman. She has to her credit a number of very pleasant works.

Particularly worth noting among the children's portraits are the "New Bicycle" with its intent little owner, "Jonathan in the Captain's Chair", in which the serious small boy forms the central point of a well balanced composition, and the "Red Sunbonnet" with its vivid colouring. There is a fine self-portrait from 1935 and a very well painted portrait of a young man (Milton Lucas), also an early work, while among the later portraits that of the artist's father-in-law is worth note. Among the landscapes there are several that call for attention, particularly "Yellowing Grass" and "Ripe Corn" with their hilly backgrounds from the Israel scene, the snow scene from the USA, "Year's End," and the mountain studies from Switzerland, while the sketches such as "Reddening Roses" show that she can also turn out a vivacious first impression.

Mrs. Dostrovsky hails from England and spent several years studying at the Academie Julian and Ecole de Beaux Arts in Paris. She is a London University graduate in psychology. Her two children appear in several of her paintings.

(See reproduction, Page VII)

## Claire Yanive

CLAIRE Yanive is showing a series of her latest gouaches at the Dugith Gallery in Frischman St., a charming exhibition which is worth seeing. Some of the paintings are complete abstractions, some are based on scenes observed, but all are marked by a delightful play of subtle colour. She is able to get into some of her works a feeling of intimacy and in others a feeling of the outdoors, of light and air. She achieves this without any apparent straining for effect. She is a painter of taste and sensitivity. *E. W.*

*GRETE KRAKAUER: Composition (oil).*

# Toronto School for Leadership

By a Special Correspondent

THE Toronto Jewish community has earned the distinction of buying the most Israel bonds *per capita* in the world, and in donations to the United Israel Appeal ranks in the top five. Much of its success in raising $3m. last year and an anticipated $3.5m. this campaign must be credited to the institution of the annual study missions, the fourth of which is now in Israel. Every year since 1957, a select group of 20 to 25 leading representatives of commerce, industry and the professions has come to Israel for a fortnight's intensive study so as to be able to persuade others to give more generously to the U.J.A. campaign. The criterion in selecting the Mission is not wealth; every attempt is made to make the group a true cross-section of the community, from the point of view of money — as well as professionally. The one characteristic which all must have is leadership potential for future fund drives.

On his return from Israel, each Mission member automatically becomes a member of the U.J.A. Study Missions Club, an institution unique to Toronto. One of the Club's principal functions is selecting future groups to follow in their footsteps to Israel. It is not easy to get chosen, and those who are are justifiably proud of the honour.

A distinguishing feature of the Toronto groups has been their youth. In the group at present in the country the ages range from 30 to 49, with the average age 38.

The leader of this year's group is Bud Rothschild, one-time RCAF pilot (50 missions in Sunderland Flying Boats during the African campaign and 36 from Britain afterwards). His big day was the visit to an Air Force base, where he had the chance to climb into the cockpit of a Super Mystere and smell again the odour peculiar to an aircraft maintenance hanger. Counting a 48-hour-pass in Haifa in 1942 after flying a planeload of convalescent soldiers to Palestine, this is Bud's third visit to Israel. His second was with a Study Mission two years back. He is the first Mission Chairman to be chosen from among those who have already been with a group to Israel.

His conversion to interest in U.J.A. affairs came late in life, through his wife. Although she has never been in Israel before arriving here last week to join her husband, Mrs. Rothschild has been studying Hebrew for more than a year. Since Bud was here in 1956, she claims the honour of being president of the "Listeners Club," comprising people who have to listen to him and his friends talk about Israel.

A friend, Eddie Creed, joined the Mission late, deciding to leave his fashionable fur shop during the height of the Christmas rush to come to the Mission only a bare week before it was scheduled to leave. He was fed up with being a "listener," and said that either he had to change his circle of friends or go to Israel.

The only Hebrew-speaking member is Dr. Fred Weinberg, a pediatrician, who studiously avoids slipping back into the Ashkenazi accent which he learned as a boy. Another member, Dick Shiff, remembers Israel from his honeymoon eight years ago. This is also a business mission for Dick, who is interested in the Paldag fishing scheme announced recently.

Aside from gathering information, the present group has a secondary purpose, which it has been pursuing no less assiduously. The members have left no stone unturned to find a mate for the only bachelor aboard, engineer Norman Green, here for the third time.

Bernie Kurtz, one of the two accountants, was put in charge of dunning the boys for their collective restaurant bills.

The other accountant is Barry Caplan, also an RCAF veteran, who got an especial kick out of the visit to an Air Force base. He was a wartime navigator on a bomber and spent a year and a half in a German POW camp.

* * *

TORONTO is a boom town, and it is not surprising that a good number of Mission members should be in the building trades. The dean of the group, Larry Zeidin, is an associate in Canada's largest home construction firm, the Consolidated Building Corporation, as is 31-year-old Somer Rumm. Nathan Reiber is a lawyer with interests in building, while Joe Berman is a partner in Cadillac Construction Ltd. Larry's two brothers have preceded him on Study Missions while the three together are among Toronto's biggest givers.

The youngest man in the group is Ralph Halbert, an orthodontist who at 30 has already acquired a reputation as a hard worker in the annual U.J.A. campaign. He has also had time to become the father of three children.

While there is an average of two cameras for every member of the Mission, there is only one member who is actually in the business, Lewis Field. Proprietor of a photo-finishing firm, he is a conservative photographer by the standards of the group, has only one camera.

One of the veteran U.J.A. leaders in Toronto is Bill Kagan, although this is his first trip to Israel. He is one of the few members who manages comfortably in Yiddish.

Alf Lindsay, a stock broker with an infectious laugh, cut off from the group early Saturday to play his weekly round of golf at Caesarea. He and his partner, Somer Rumm, had only praise for the new links, though both kept their scores a secret. Chairman of the Stockbrokers' Division of the U.J.A. campaign is Max Nisker, probably the most retiring member of the Mission.

Aaron Pisell, a pharmacist, had to reply on behalf of the group to the 90-minute-long after-dinner speech delivered by Mr. Eliahu Dobkin, Chairman of the Presidium of the Keren Hayesod, on the group's second night in Israel. After noting that the group had been told that talking would be kept to a minimum and that the emphasis would be on things to see, he smiled at Mr. Dobkin and said that if all the speeches would be like his, then "we would like to hear more and see less."

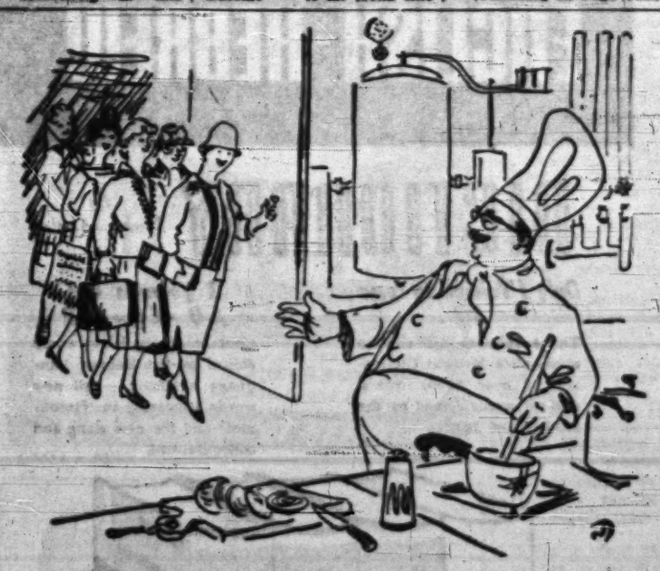
Accompanying the group is Danny Druta, Assistant Campaign Director. Tour organizer here is Mr. Michael Barnflay, of the Keren Hayesod.

* * *

ANOTHER project in which Toronto U.J.A. sets the pace is in its Bar Mitzva Foundation, initiated and operated by the Study Missions Club. Boys who enrol for membership in the Foundation during their 12th and 13th years notify would-be gift givers that they are eligible to get foundation certificates — of any value but generally of about $10 apiece. These certificates, besides making it simpler to buy presents for a 13-year-old, earn the bar mitzva boy credit in the Foundation against the expenses of a summer vacation in Israel when he reaches 18.

By the time the first batch of some 60 youngsters is ready to leave in 1963, the Club hopes that it will have completed the six hostels being built for their accommodation throughout Israel on land allocated by the State, backing the Foundation's endeavours is a long list of sponsors, ranging from Prime Minister Ben-Gurion through the Israel Tourist Corporation to synagogue leaders, who regard it as an ideal way of retaining youngsters' interest in Jewish affairs in the critical years between bar mitzva and manhood.

*Members of the Fourth Toronto U.J.A. Study Mission are briefed at a Malben sheltered workshop for the handicapped.*



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*Mission members pay their respects at the grave of Israel's first President at Rehovot.* (Photos by Rapiet)

# In the Groove

Ballads and songs of Yishayahu Ben-Mordechai, sung by Rika Zaraï (Hed Artzi, AN 6-41, 11.42"; IL11.50).

THESE are 12 numbers from Zaraï's earlier period (Theatre Club and his music written for the Chamber Theatre) in his well-known easy-going manner, crooned by his wife Rika and expertly accompanied by himself. Zaraï is satisfied to adapt well-tried idioms and in this he succeeds very well, the more so he always finds some nice twist to make his songs attractive and likeable.

"Ten Just Men," Lyrics and Music by Naomi Shemer (Hed Artzi MN-34.T 45 EP, IL4.90). From another Night Club — the "Hashaot Hakhamot", in Safad — come four songs, written by Naomi Shemer for a show called "Ten Just Men." A well polished presentation of aptly conceived songs though missing the special "Naomi Shemer" lilt which made some of her songs ("Hoppa Hey" "Lemar Hanoded," "Tgial Maamer") so popular with everybody.

"Bederech Hisi" (On the Whole) — The Nahal Troupe (Hed Artzi AN 13-32, 10" — IL4.90). The continued popularity of the Nahal Troupe is indicated by the fact that this is already the sixth volume issued by Hed Artzi with songs from their current shows. The eight songs are not all from local composers but the interpretation is all Nahal. There is even a great improvement discernible in that the presentation on the whole is in bearable dynamics, including some nice close harmony singing. From the cover it cannot be learned who is responsible for the production, so the praise must go to the whole group. *Y. P.*

# Aggression on the Roof of the World

**TIBET IN REVOLT** by George N. Patterson. Faber & Faber, London, 1960. 197 pp. 21/-. (Available on loan at the British Council Library, Tel Aviv.)

**THE QUESTION OF TIBET AND THE RULE OF LAW:** Preliminary report of the International Commission of Jurists, Geneva, 1959.

**TIBET AND THE CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC:** Report to the International Commission of Jurists by its Legal Inquiry Committee on Tibet.

**By George Loenef**

WHEN the current General Assembly finally disposes of the pressing problems that crowd its oversized agenda it will still face those unrelenting remnants of "principle" and "conscience" for which the hope of solution is of the residual variety that springs eternal in the human breast. They are perenially inscribed into the margins, as it were, of the agenda because the injustice they represent can be appealed to no other competent body of international opinion, and in the belief that by keeping them before the eyes of nations, the world organization may eventually find a way to undo the suffered wrongs.

Perhaps the Tibetan question, which first came before the U.N. only a year ago, does not strictly qualify as a perennial in this context. But it already shows the familiar earmarks of the Koreas and Hungaries which are set in motion at the opening of each General Assembly, and spin a remote orbit over the glass-encased skyscraper with the mechanical futility of a lama's prayer-wheel.

Nevertheless, this year the delegates who will rise to denounce China's annexation of Tibet will be better equipped than they were last year to speak of aggression on the roof of the world, and they will address a better informed public opinion. Much has been written in the intervening year about the faraway aerie beyond the Himalayas — much that is fact and some, one fears, that is fiction, for the temptation to romanticize the events in snowbound Shangri-la is too strong to resist.

**Historical Background**

George Patterson's "Tibet in Revolt" is an interesting mixture of both. It provides a highly informative and pertinent historical background to the new era which exploded so violently in the land of the lamas with the Communist conquest of China, and an authentic description of those Tibetan institutions which the author has seen and studied at first hand. Mr. Patterson deals with his subject with sincerity and sympathy, and his latest work benefits from material and knowledge accumulated for a number of earlier books on Tibet which have won high esteem. One has no hesitation in accepting the tribute that "he knows the Tibetans as few Britons do," while keeping in mind just how few Britons — or anyone else — know anything about them at all.

The author himself admits the difficulty of generalising about Tibet, and quotes a native proverb: "To every valley its own dialect, to each lama his own doctrine." In the age of the jet, it remains a land of fantastic inaccessibility, where even in its most populous region the people from one valley cannot converse with those of the neighbouring valley except through a guide or some other interpreter, and the distance between villages is so great that the rare traveller, once off the beaten path, may freeze to death before he reaches human habitation.

All this, of course, only adds to the value of all additional information about Tibet, and Mr. Patterson makes an important and very readable contribution on the basis of his sojourn in the country and long association with Tibetans of all classes. Those parts of the book which deal with the land, the people, their history and customs are unquestionably the best. Written with skill and understanding, they provide an insight not only into life and lore that has created a very special and distinctive culture, but also into the lamasery intrigues and struggles for power between the central authority and the fierce tribesmen that inhabit the world's highest plateau, 20 times the size of Britain. He also shows that, though there occur individual treachery and defection, the Tibetans are generally highly conscious of their religion-based culture and national entity, and have always united when threatened from the outside.

Elsewhere, the work seems to suffer from vagaries and naivete. While Tibet's boundaries are by no means precise, Mr. Patterson never makes it quite clear whether he considers Tibet proper to include those regions long incorporated into the Chinese provinces of Chinghai and Szechuan. As to population, which Tibetan and foreign sources estimate as between 3 to 5 million (no modern census was ever taken, and the Chinese place the figure at 1.2 million), Mr. Patterson does not scorn the figure of 10 to 20 million either, because "the vast country, with its inaccessible valleys, can hide innumerable people. . ."

**Momentous Affairs**

Nor is the reader sure, as he proceeds, just what Mr. Patterson was doing in Tibet and subsequently in India. He is a writer and journalist, but by his own account was deeply involved in "more momentous affairs." It seems that in 1951, shortly after the Chinese first entered the country on the basis of the 17-Point Agreement with Lhasa, the author met the Dalai Lama's brother, Taktser Rimpoche, in Kalimpong, who told him that the Dalai Lama was just across the border, in Yatung, ready to flee Tibet. He, Taktser, wanted to go to America to make a secret agreement with the U.S. for aid to Tibet.

Mr. Patterson, so it goes, was assigned to go to Calcutta to make preliminary arrangements, and successfully contacted "U.S. representatives" who agreed to "provide finance for whatever was required in Tibet's fight for freedom from the Chinese." One of the points, according to the author, was that America "would agree to support the Dalai Lama and 120 (!) members of his government for an indefinite period in any country he chose, but it was thought advisable the country should be in the East."

The long and short of this particular episode is that Taktser Rimpoche went on to the U.S., but the Dalai Lama in Yatung was visited by three leading Tibetan abbots who asked him to consult the State Oracle before he took a further step. The Oracle, under possession, advised him to return to Lhasa, and when the Dalai Lama defied precedent by demanding a second possession, the supreme sage repeated this advice, and the God-King bowed to the decision.

It is a pity Mr. Patterson is not more specific about dates and people and things, for he claims to have played an important role indeed without, however, letting on why. Thus, in 1954, while in India, he was asked by an "Indian government official" for advice on what India could do to redeem her prestige in Tibet, diminished because of the impression that New Delhi was afraid of Peking, diplomatically inept and callously unconcerned with what happened in Tibet. Mr. Patterson apparently was not quite sure anything could be done under the circumstances, and India, presumably, had to look elsewhere for advice.

**Secret Talks**

Then, sometime in 1955 or so, when a number of his Tibetan friends, whom he does name, were already planning revolt, the author again took part, in India, in secret talks with an official from Washington who had arrived "in the guise of a tourist." Elaborate plans to help the revolt were outlined, one learns, and the chapter ends abruptly.

The next and succeeding chapters deal with the first outbreaks of the 1956 revolt in Tibet and finally with the Dalai Lama's flight to India. One never hears about the plans again and the reader is left to assume, without any help, that they fell through because of India's refusal to cooperate.

This part of the book is rather frustrating, and one can only say that it lacks the ring of authenticity. This is unfortunate, because when he writes in the third person the author has much that is genuinely informative and interesting to say about Tibet.

• • •

THE first of the two reports of the International Committee of Jurists contains *prima facie* conclusions on the Chinese rule in Tibet since 1951 and on the question whether the events in Tibet were an international matter. It includes, however, information not only for the legal mind, but an adequate description of Tibet, its geography, history, social and religious structure, and a chronology of events in the last 12 years.

"Tibet and the Chinese People's Republic," on the other hand, is not a report by the Commission itself but by a Legal Inquiry Committee appointed by it, consisting of judges, lawyers and professors of law from Asia, Africa and Europe. It condemns Chinese rule in Tibet, finding that genocide has been committed against Tibetans as a religious group and violence against their human rights.

*DAPHNE DOSTROVSKY: Bus Instructor*
From the artist's current exhibition at the I.O.A. House, Tel Aviv.

# Herzl's Prophecy in Pictures

**ALTNEULAND** by Theodor Herzl. Translated by Paula Arnold. 220 pp. Haifa Publishing Company.

**By Meir Ronnen**

THIS is an extraordinary book. Not because it is a good novel, which it isn't. Not even because after being years out of print, it now appears in a lively new English translation. Not even because Herzl's ideas of 60 years ago, visualizing what the new land of the Jews would be like, spanned most of the things we take for granted here today.

Theodor Herzl was not unjustifiably drunk with his vision of the new Jewish State—and the novel is one long paean of praise for the wonders of the Jews successfully managing their own affairs. Friedrich, who sets the stage for the novel, runs away from life with Kingscourt, the Gentile recluse, visiting Palestine on their way to the South Seas. Twenty years later they rediscover the Old New Land like the Babes in the Wood coming upon the Gingerbread House. Friedrich's gift to a poor Jewish family has the last drop of sentiment wrung out of it — the little boy who swears to repay him becomes the President of the "New Society."

**Force of History**

What then, is so extraordinary about this edition? Leafing through it produces a wonderful eeriness, like watching the Flying Dutchman actually mooring at the quayside. For this volume is quarto size and illustrated with some 700 photographs, drawings, reproductions of Herzliana and portions of the original manuscript; they are used to bring out the full force of Herzl's prophecy and also to trace the chequered history of his own attempts, often in the face of extreme ridicule, to bring about a Jewish State.

For instance, on page 16 Herzl describes an evening among wealthy Vienna Jews at the turn of the century. A poor rabbi speaks of the growing anti-Semitism in his country community and shyly mentions a movement called Zionism, aiming at a solution. This causes great merriment and the men propose that Baron Goldstein (probably referring to the Vienna Rothschild) should be King of Israel; for themselves, ambassadorial posts in Paris and Vienna. The pictorial comment: a contemporary cartoon showing Max Nordau as King and Herzl as his Premier. Below this is a photograph, as recent as 1960, of the Austrian Ambassador presenting, with a deep bow, his credentials to President Ben-Zvi. It is a charming bit of visual irony.

There are full-page full-colour photographs of an old synagogue in Jerusalem, a mosque in Jaffa, the Monastery Church of the Carmelites, and the Bahai Temple — an illustration of the words Herzl puts into the mouth of an Arab notable: "He prays in another house to the God who is above us all." The phrase is reproduced below in Herzl's own striking handwriting.

The book then is a double collection and therefore doubly a collector's prize: it comprises a splendid pictorial idea of Israel, its money, stamps, products, Parliament etc., etc., with a splendid historical collection of Herzliana and Judaism; letters, photographs, posters, paintings, maps, all assembled under the supervision of the Central Zionist Archives. Some of this material has only recently come to light and is here published for the first time, like the preliminary notes for "*Der Judenstaat*" and the last letter from Herzl's friend Heinrich Kana, written just before Kana committed suicide. Kana was the prototype of Altneuland's Friedrich.

**Pleasant Layout**

Paula Arnold's translation is eminently readable; one can only protest her treatment of the Litwak family's broken German. Instead of giving it a Yiddish flavour she renders it in "Sambo" minstrelese.

Coping with the tremendous number of illustrations made photo offset a natural choice for the printing of this book (by Lewin-Epstein). The type is pleasant and the title pages and most of the text are very well set out. Many of the illustrations are fitted to a dramatic type of cutout layout much in vogue in Britain today, and this treatment is very suitable for the historical material in particular.

While the layout shows great imagination it contains a few technical flaws. The blocking-out colours used as background or as "fill-ins" are excellent on the old documents but quite ugly when used with the photographs, particularly the pasty blue and mauve. There is also an irritating tendency to split a photograph with the text, leaving an insufficient piece of the photo on the side of the column, particularly when it disappears into the centre binding. There is sometimes insufficient "air" between the text and the art layout. The full colour prints, which are pasted in, are uneven in quality, some of them leaving much to be desired; the centre colour sheets look rather cheap and are poorly placed in the page.

The overall impression, however, is still most pleasing and this handsome book boasts a striking dustjacket.

**Amateur Determination**

THE birth of this volume is a story in itself.

About a year ago a Haifa chemical engineer, the managing director of Fertilizers and Chemicals, said to his wife: "I seem to remember Herzl writing something about a chemical works in Haifa. Do you know anything about it?" — His wife, Rosa Goldberg, borrowed "Altneuland" from a friend and found the quotation. She read on — fascinated how close some of Herzl's ideas were to present-day reality. Later, she discussed this with a friend, Mrs. Fanny Seelig, imagining how a new edition of the book could now bring out how Herzl's dreams had come true and at the same time stress the contrast between then and now.

People who know something of what producing a book entails cannot but admire their intrepidity. They rang up Dr. Reuben Hecht of Dagon (whom they knew as an ardent admirer of Herzl. He was all enthusiasm and promised advice.

The ladies were managers and staff and agents — just the two of them. They worked with the layout men (Turnowsky and Son), with the printers, with the translator, with Joseph Wenkert of the Central Zionist Archives who chose and adapted the historical material — and with Dr. Hecht.

Altogether, a remarkable and satisfying effort.

## Not Like the Others

*Children, children, whom the forest entices,*
*when the dawn rises and the birds call,*
*with amazing paths, a maze of surprises,*

*beyond the mist of the waterfall,*
*to a little cake house and a spry little witch,*
*with pointed red shoes and a hat so tall*

*and secrets in her sandwiches, —*
*can I say to you: "You must not go:*
*the little gay paths dump boys into ditches,*

*girls in the fields freeze into scarecrow."?*
*You would not listen, you would not heed*
*the snow in the voice of I-told-you-so.*

*For each of you knows, wise in your seed,*
*Fire now licking the fur of the cat*
*will swallow her whole in the flame of his greed;*

*the thoughts creeping sly under Conical Hat*
*may bait with your bones the golden cages;*
*who nips a finger will make it fat.*

*But you are ready to pay their wages*
*to Bramble who teaches with scratches and blows,*
*to Cobweb who whips you blind as a sage.*

*If Quicksand has quiet, Bear twiddles his toes,*
*and Pond with a wink has laid its deep plan,*
*"I am not like the others," each child must suppose.*

*"Gobble me up who gobble me can.*
*And I shall be there, standing proud in my shoes,*
*when the woods in the dark open up like a fan."*

ROBERT FRIEND

## Readers' Letter

**CRITICISM**

Literary Editor,
The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — We the undersigned wish to draw your attention to the fact that we are increasingly disappointed with your page as regards English literature. While you sometimes have excellent and informative reviews — a case in point was the exemplary and distinguished review of Crossman's "Nation Reborn" by Abba Eban (October 28)— we consider that, by and large, you use far too much of your scanty space for Hebrew literature.

We read an English paper and in the literary page wish to be informed about current English literature. We have no means of reading about English and American books in other publications, while Hebrew, German and other papers have plenty to say about Hebrew books.

Why not have a column, as in English papers, e.g., with a short collective review about new novels, new biographies, etc., etc.

Yours, etc.
*Dr. Max Isaac*
*Dr. Emil Feuerstein*
*Mrs. Else Wolf*
*Dr. Heinrich Weiss*
*Therese Morgenstern*
*Helene Roth*
*Paul Engelmann*
*Franzi Lowi*
*(and five others)*

Addresses supplied.

## Life and Letters

**Short Story Competition**

The Hebrew magazine "Bitaron," published in the U.S., has announced a competition for the best original short story written in Hebrew. The first prize will be $1,000, second $500 and third $250. The stories, which should be from 5,000 to 7,000 words long, will be accepted from authors in Israel and other countries. Each entry must be complete in itself and not be part of a book. The 15 best stories chosen by the Hebrew Writers Association in Israel will be published in "Bitaron" and the winning three entries will be chosen from among them. Authors whose work is not awarded a prize but published in the magazine will be remunerated accordingly. Entries should be submitted in three copies before December 30, marked by a sign only, with a covering letter containing the author's name and address and the sign on the story, to the Hebrew Writers Association in Israel, P.O.B. 4151, Tel Aviv.

## Herzliana

**Herzl Year Book — Essays in Zionist History and Thought, Volume II. Edited by Raphael Patai. Herzl Press, New York, 1960. 255 pp. $5.**

NO less than seven of the 11 papers in this second volume of the Herzl Year Book deal with Theodor Herzl or the Herzlian period of Zionism. It is only fitting that the first contributor should be Herzl's most penetrating biographer, Dr. Alex Bein, Director of the Central Zionist Archives in Jerusalem. Pursuing his interest in the history of political terms, Dr. Bein has written an article entitled "The Origin of the Term and Concept 'Zionism'." He establishes firmly Birnbaum's claim to the first usage of the term implying a "thorough transformation of its (the Jewish people's) political and economic conditions." The term "Zionism" as distinct from the older 'Love of Zion" (*Hibbat Zion*), grew out of the need for "an expanded and cleaner recognition of the ideological content" of the political Palestine-centred Jewish nationalism.

One of the most original articles in this collection is "Herzl's Return to Judaism" by Dr. Greta Mahrer. The title is a quotation from Herzl's well-known dictum, that "Zionism is the return to Judaism prior to the return to the Jewish land." But the author — an Israel psychologist — is not concerned with the quantity of Herzl's Jewish knowledge or "consciousness," her article is an interesting attempt at modern psychological interpretation. In the light of Herzl's scrapbooks, kept in his youth, as well as diaries and other sources, Dr. Mahrer describes Herzl's path to the conception of Zionism as a kind of revelation of his deep and genuine self.

Besides the warm sketch of Leon Kellner (one of Herzl's closest friends and his literary executor), written by his daughter, Paula Arnold, new source material is found only in Dr. Gelber's paper on Philip Michael de Newlinsky (mainly from the Austrian and Herzl archives), and in Joseph Wenkert's essay on "Herzl and Sokolow," based on their correspondence preserved in the Zionist Archives.

It seems to be significant that the majority of the contributors are Israelis — only three live in the U.S. One wonders whether this publication should really be published in the U.S. and whether it would not be possible to join forces and renew the publication of "Shivat Zion" in both Hebrew and English.

*S.A.E.*

**Opposition LeHerzl (עמדת התנגדות לחרצל) (Opposition to Herzl) by Dr. Israel Klausner. Ahiever, Jerusalem, 230 p.p. IL5.50.**

DR. Klausner, who has a number of papers and books on Zionist history and Eastern European Jewry to his credit, here reviews the activities of the Zionist Democratic Fraction in the early Zionist Congresses. The Fraction, which included a number of notable figures such as Weizmann, Buber, Feivel and Motzkin, formed an opposition to Herzl and his followers and to their methods of dealing with Zionist affairs. They demanded a larger measure of democracy in the leadership of the movement.

The Fraction's main efforts were in the cultural field. As disciples of Ahad Ha'am they advocated a "spiritual revival" and the deepening of Hebrew cultural values in Zionism.

The author has gathered a wealth of interesting material, but the book presupposes a thorough knowledge of the background to the period and the Zionist movement. There is not sufficient indication of how the Fraction came into being, the influence of Ahad Ha'am on its members, their personalities, cultural background, etc. As it stands the material collected in this work will be invaluable to future historians of the Zionist Movement. It is a pity that no bibliography was provided.

*B. J.*

## Publications Received

**A HEBREW READER, BACKGROUND MATERIAL FOR DISCUSSIONS ON THEODOR HERZL, the JEWISH PROBLEM AND ZIONISM. Compiled by Benjamin Jaffe. Youth and Hechalutz Department of the Zionist Organization. Jerusalem, 204 pp.**

**HERZL SPEAKS HIS MIND ON ISSUES, EVENTS AND MEN. Edited by Herbert Parzen. Herzl Institute Pamphlet No. 14. The Herzl Press. New York. 104 pp. 75 cents.**

**THEODOR HERZL. The Birth of Jewish Statesmanship, by Emanuel Neumann. Herzl Institute Pamphlet No. 17. The Herzl Press, New York. 63 pp.**

# Round the Bookshops

**Hebrew . . .**

IN Upper Galilee, not far from Meron, there lies a small village called Peki'in where live, side by side and hardly distinguishable from each other, Druse, Arab and Jewish farmers. That in itself is wonderful. More wonderful is the fact that the Jewish family of Zinati have always lived in Peki'in, have not left this country ever since the earliest settlement of the Jews in Cana'an. These Zinatis, living like Arabs but intensely feeling themselves Jews, proud, stubborn and clinging to their soil and homestead with loyalty and tenacity, constitute the heroes of Anshei Peki'in (אנשי פקיעין) (The People of Peki'in, by Rivka Alper, Am Oved, Tel Aviv, 196 pp., IL. 1.15).

The novel covers the period between the start of this century and the outbreak of hostilities on the eve of Independence. Taken as a novel, it has many faults — there are plenty of irrelevant details, many side-trackings, the story-telling is rather haphazard and not always clearly linked up. But as one reads on, one becomes more and more interested, drawn to this unique family, fascinated by their way of life, customs and traditions, the relationship between them and their fellow-villagers. Though relations are on the whole friendly and easygoing as between farmer and farmer, the Zinatis are essentially a lonely clan. Following the 1936 riots they were ordered to leave the village, together with all other Jewish families, as the British did not want to assume responsibility for their safety. It was the first time ever that the Zinatis had left Peki'in, and they were the only ones to return. They still live there today.

To illustrate the old-world beliefs and habits of both Jews and Arabs of Peki'in, the author quotes many local legends, proverbs and sayings. One of the latter is a gem summing up the general attitude to women, unchanged since Eve: "A girl causes you only sleepless nights: when she's a child—for fear she be tempted and trapped, a girl — be led into prostitution, she grows up and might not marry, when she marries she may be barren, when she grows old, indulge in witchcraft" (p. 58).

• • •

SIMPLE rhymes and rhythms as well as subjects drawn from everyday life contribute to make Shulamit Kalugai's verses for children easy and likeable. Most of the verses collected in Le'an Tze'ed Hayom Oded? (לאן צועד היום עודד? (Where's Oded Going Today? Rubin Mass, Jerusalem, 72 pp., illustrated by Yossi Stern) have appeared in various publications over the years, mainly in "Davar Liladim." Approximately intended for the five-seven age range, the heroes are children in different situations — being "bad," playing with their toys, having to stay in bed with a fever, and the like. Some poems are devoted to children's sayings, of the type essentially amusing to adults and not always quite comprehensible to the children themselves, though this kind is happily in the minority. Yossi Stern's illustrations, though a little banal, will appeal to the children, especially his drawings of toys and animals. *M.A.*

**. . . and English**

"PLEASE Don't Eat the Daisies" by Jean Kerr (Pan, London, Steimatsky's, Tel Aviv, 155 pp. 90 agorot) is a pleasant little hotch-potch based on the life of a sophisticated American family of suburbanites, with four boys who will have one great advantage in their adult lives: they won't have to pay $25 an hour to a psychiatrist to find out why their parents rejected them. "We'll tell them why we rejected them", Mrs. Kerr says. "Because they were impossible, that's why."

Like many books of its kind, "Please Don't Eat the Daisies" shows the life of an American family being cute as a button — everybody having lots of fun from their orange juice in the morning till the glass of warm milk before turning in. The secret of the book's success is the lively, humorous presentation of situations with which most American middle class families can easily identify themselves, though they look much less funny in real life. The children who ate up the daisies of the dinner-table centre-piece because that was the only thing the mother didn't tell them not to do; the trials and tribulations of buying a house and having it redone by interior decorators; a surgical operation on a member of the family, presented as a big joke. The book also offers glimpses into the ever-fascinating life of the theatrical fraternity of which the Kerrs are respected members, both as playwrights, and Walter Kerr in addition as the influential drama critic of the New York Herald Tribune.

Jeanne Kerr writes in a breathless, girlish fashion which gets a little irritating after a while, and isn't quite becoming a mother of four growing boys. But if that can be overlooked, "Please Don't Eat the Daisies" is a very amusing book. *M. Ky.*

• • •

A TURNING-point in the Nazi anti-Jewish policy was the pogrom of Nov. 9-10, 1938, known as the "Night of Crystal" from the orgy of glass-shattering. This is the subject of a scholarly study by Lionel Kochan — Pogrom (John Spencer; 88 agorot). The basic picture that emerges is that anti-Jewish activities were in any case being planned that winter in Germany and the shooting of Vom Rath was used for a snap decision to put many of these plans into immediate effect. It was used to impoverish the Jews, exclude them from economic life and encourage their emigration as well as to indulge in synagogue-burning, window breaking and mass arrests. Care was taken to avoid committing the hierarchy to responsibility for the night's excesses but carte blanche was given to the S.A. on the local level to organize the outbreaks. The chief instigator of the Crystal Night was Goebbels, presumably with the full agreement of Hitler. Goering was not privy to the plan and was outraged at the unnecessary economic wastage involved in the destruction of property (for example, the plate-glass replacement took six months Belgian production); he also anticipated the unfavourable reaction abroad. This pogrom was the main example of mass-participation in anti-Jewish activities and a West German poll in 1954 revealed that all age-groups claimed that this was their "strongest experience of hostility to Jews."

Kochan gives a comprehensive historical description of the event and its aftermath. This pocket edition of his work is badly printed and the proof-reading is inexcusably bad. *G.W.*

## STAMPS OF THE WEEK

The annual children's welfare series to be issued in the Netherlands next month will show Dutch girls wearing the traditional costumes of five towns on the Zuider Zee. Each stamp is being printed in five-colour photogravure and will carry a charity premium above its face value.

A well-known Dutch philatelist, Jan Poulis, was awarded the Grand Prix for his display of early Dutch stamps at the Warsaw Philatelic Exhibition held recently to mark the centenary of Poland's first stamp issue. The National Grand Prix for the best collection of Polish stamps was won by Miroslaw Bojanowicz, of Wembley Park, Middlesex.

G. W. HILL


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# America's New First Lady

By Frances Lewine

WASHINGTON (AP) — AMERICA'S new first lady — Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy — believes her main duty is "to take care of the President so he can best serve the people."

Next, she hopes she will not fail her family — and can bring up her children in such an atmosphere without spoiling them.

In the long months of the Presidential campaign, Mrs. Kennedy — young, beautiful and used to a leisurely life — came slowly to the realization that she might actually spend the coming four years in the White House. At first, she did not seem to take the idea seriously. But, by Election Day, Mrs. Kennedy knew what she was facing.

She predicts the pressures of the next decade will be so great that the President "will have to work harder than ever before." As for the First Lady, because of official and social responsibilities, she cannot expect to be a "completely private person."

Mrs. Kennedy, 31 and the third youngest of the Nation's First Ladies, made no pre-election comments on what she might do as a President's wife. But she did indicate that she would make of the role whatever her husband wanted. And, if he says so, that might even include writing a column about her own activities and holding periodic news conferences, like Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

The first thing facing Mrs. Kennedy, even before the inauguration ceremonies on January 20, is the birth of her second child. It is due about December 25 and is expected to be born in a New York Hospital. Mrs. Kennedy has had a history of miscarriages and for this reason she was sidelined for much of the Campaign. The Kennedys already have a daughter, Caroline, who will be three on November 29.

Dark-haired, with the slender 5-foot-7 figure of a fashion model, Mrs. Kennedy was declared the most beautiful debutante of the year in Newport, Rhode Island, and New York, in 1948. Her unusual language ability — fluency in French, Italian and Spanish — should make visitors from abroad particularly pleased with America's new White House hostess.

A socialite heiress, Mrs. Kennedy was born on July 28, 1929, in Southampton, Long Island. She is the daughter of the late John V. Bouvier, a New York stockbroker. Her mother, the former Janet Lee of New York, later divorced Bouvier and married wealthy Republican Hugh D. Auchincloss, whose "Merrywood" estate is not far from the White House on the edge of the Potomac at Maclean, Virginia. Like her husband, she is a Catholic.

Beautiful Jacqueline, whose nickname is "Jackie," made her debut in August 1947 at an exclusive party at the 75-acre summer estate of her mother and step-father at Newport, Rhode Island. Early in 1948 she made her bow at the Junior Assembly in New York City and the Autumn Ball at Tuxedo, New York.

She joined a Smith College group to spend a year at the Sorbonne in Paris, studying art and developing an interest in 18th and 19th century Europe that continues today. She graduated from George Washington University here. After leaving college, Jacqueline decided to try for her first and only job. Though she lacked any experience, she was given a chance as camera girl on the Washington Times-Herald. Starting out early in 1953, she learned how to use a camera and to develop her own films. Among the Washington notables she interviewed on various topical subjects were Vice-President Richard M. Nixon and her husband-to-be, then the young Senator.

The Kennedy wedding on September 12, 1953, was one of the most lavish that Newport had seen in some time. It drew 4,000 spectators to St. Mary's Catholic Church, which seated 800. Mrs. Kennedy's life since then has been that of a Senator's wife and of a young mother.

After watching the latest Presidential campaign from the sidelines and in the midst of the fabulous New York ticker tape reception, Mrs. Kennedy wrote in one of her "Campaign Wife" columns:

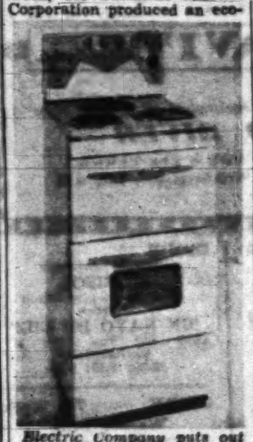
"I am not sure I share the supposed dream of American women to see their sons be President — being President is one thing; you could not help but be proud of that — but running for the office is another; an ordeal you would wish to spare sons and husbands."

*Gila Golan, who was named runner-up in the Miss World Beauty Contest in London, posed for her victory photograph at the wheel of the "Noblette" cabin-scooter, designed by car maker York Noble (left). On Miss Israel's right is Miss South Africa, who was third in the contest, and ace British racing driver Stirling Moss, one of the judges.*

## Electric Thrift

Jerusalem Post Reporter

AT a demonstration luncheon in the Wizo kitchens in Tel Aviv last week, the Palestine Electric Corporation produced an economically cooked meal, as well as figures showing that an electrically run home can be a thrifty one.



*Electric Company puts out complete kitchen range*

Under the new scale of reduced rates, lower now by 19 per cent, a family of four doing all its cooking and baking by electricity should have a monthly bill of five or six pounds.

As part of its programme to increase domestic use of electricity, the P.E.C. is encouraging the sale of new appliances now appearing on the market. One of these is a hot plate with two burners, one of which heats up immediately — as quickly as gas, it is claimed. It costs from IL75 to IL90.

Another model has a third small burner which will maintain a low steady heat continually during the Sabbath — using just 20 agorot worth of electricity for 24 hours.

The industry has also been encouraged to produce modern full-sized stoves, combining the features of top burners, oven, and grill. These are now appearing on the markets priced from IL250 to IL400.

The annual electricity bill for a family of four or five for all appliances, cooking, and water heating should be not more than IL200. The new rate plan also provides for water heating alone at an annual cost of IL92.

## Diary of a Housewife

By Hadassah Bat Haim

AFTER four weeks of silence and non-communication with our son we are beginning to be a little anxious. Three or four times a day the Head of the House asks me if we should not perhaps telephone the school and ask if everything is all right. I assure him, not without inward misgivings, that certainly if anything were wrong we would have been informed.

•

IN spite of my cheerful manner only succeed in half convincing myself of my pronouncements and am therefore proportionately relieved when son turns up on his free day from school larger and healthier-looking than ever. To my timid inquiries as to why he did not write — at least to tell me he was coming so that I could order ten bottles of milk instead of the usual three — he says he worked out his budget so that he had exactly his fare home and one agora to spare.

•

AS he rapidly consumes two fish cakes, a peanut butter sandwich, a bottle of lebenia, two bananas and the remains of a basin of cake mixture, he divests himself of his clothing, remarking how good it is to get out of uniform. One would imagine that he was encased in chain mail, or at least a scarlet tunic and a bearskin, instead of a quite simple shirt and trousers.

He hands over his socks, which look as if he has worn them ever since his last visit and asks me to wash and mend them at once as he has no others. Would like to know what happened to the other four pairs he took with him but know from experience this would only produce a blank stare. To make up for his lack of socks he gives me a lot of interesting information about boats and tells me the names of all the sails and demonstrates a couple of new knots for my edification.

•

ATTIRED to his satisfaction in torn shorts and sandals he brings his tools into the living rooms and starts on some repairs. Various people come in and out during his work. Reminded by a surreptitious nudge from my foot, he reluctantly rises to his feet at least for the older ones but otherwise treats them to stony silence. I ask if it would not be possible to say a word or two without loss of dignity, but he says they have had lessons at school proving that no effort is made without loss of energy and heat, and why should he use up his hard-acquired calories on people he hardly knows?

•

HAVING reduced his room, the living room and the kitchen to chaos, he crashes out, throws himself on his bicycle and departs singing loudly and unmelodiously. What must it be like at his school with four hundred of them? There aren't enough calories in the world to give one the energy to cope with that. Can only think it must be staffed by supermen.

## Fashions Aid Tel Aviv Wizo's Children's Fund

POST Fashion Reporter

AN'T colour, so long as it is brown or somewhat egg plant — this is one of the new fashion lessons enjoyed by a capacity audience at Wizo's fashion show last Wednesday. Held at the Dan Hotel in Tel Aviv on behalf of the Children's Fund, the show consisted of models by Genia of Tel Aviv, and Elanit whose knitwear is sold throughout Israel — and, beginning this season, through its new Ambassador Club. Furs from Rosen also made their luxurious appearance.

Within the Brown family there is considerable choice: from brick (in brown-with-black suit by Elanit, the jacket 3/4 length) to sand (Elanit's beige shirtwaist with ribbed collar, even named "Algeria"). From cocoa to coffee—with or without milk. An example of taste subtleties in the latter is Elanit's beige suit with a fine-striped blouse in shades of brown. There is Russian brown—Genia's tweed coat with black fur collar, called "Rasputin." There is a sort of Ben-Gurion brown — Elanit's desert-blooming suit in sandy yellow, the blouse an unusual jersey with this look of flowered embroidery, named "Sde Boker." There is even champagne: the colour of a broadtail coat by Rosen.

Collars are important, by their size, texture, or absence. Genia's coats have distinctive personalities: one (in brown, of course) has a trim little round beaver collar. Another in a brown tweed check, has an enormous brown collar. Simple yet rich is a fur-bearing tweed (fabrics are notably shaggy) with no collar at all. Also by Genia is a beautiful coat whose colour is eggplant and whose name is Aubergine worn over a matching cocktail dress. Many of Elanit's smooth jersey dresses have ribbed knitting at collar, pockets, or trim.

Some of the exceptions to the rule are especially attractive. Genia has a suit in sea-washed pale turquoise (but the collar conforms: paler still in colour, it is dominant, and of knitted angora). Elanit does a suit and coat the colour of an intense raspberry, with white trim on the jacket. This is called "Miss Israel" — in honour of, and worn by, Gila Golan, second in London's "Miss World" contest.

The not-for-daily-wear climax of the show came with Genia's achievements in black lace and satin. Jewellery worn for the show came from Topaz, shoes from Mikulinsky, stockings from Garbiyon. Hair styles were by David, and makeup by Ninabella Sisters.

## Second Look At Rejuvenation Therapy

By David Barnett

WASHINGTON (NANA). — AN American test of novocaine therapy on aged patients is prompting a more serious look at the work of Dr. Ana Aslan, the Rumanian "revitalizer" of some famous persons.

After clinical tests on 50 geriatric patients at the Pinehaven Nursing Home and Sanatorium, Pinewald, N.J., the researchers report no evidence that novocaine therapy reduces the biologic age below the chronologic age but "enough potential worth has been revealed to justify continuation of the study, using procaine as adjunctive treatment."

The interim report is contained in the current issue of the Journal of the American Geriatrics Society.

Dr. Aslan contends that 80.88 per cent of some 5,000 old persons have been revitalized by treatment with Hä, a solution containing novocaine, at her clinic in Bucharest.

Medical authorities in the Western countries have been highly sceptical of Dr. Aslan's claims that the hair and skin of her patients have been improved, that their muscles have become firmer, and that they have more physical and mental energy as a result of the treatment.

Dr. Aslan reported on her work at the Fifth International Gerontological Congress in San Francisco recently. A staff physician of the American Medical Association's bureau of investigation commented that the report appeared to be "a completely uncritical review of a haphazard treatment routine which has been evaluated at little more than a subjective level and which has not included utilization of controls or appropriate laboratory studies."

**American Doctors Sceptical**

He pointed out that Dr. Aslan's findings appear to be based principally on subjective reactions in patients.

"It could be presumed," the Staff Physician contended, "that anyone receiving novocaine injections in this dosage, and frequently, would surely experience a certain degree of euphoria and decrease in the aches and pains because of the anaesthetic effect...

Dr. Aslan contends that the treatment is more than anaesthetic and actually influences the nutrition of the cells.

In the Pinehaven tests, 30 patients were given procaine hydrochloride (novocaine) in 2 per cent solution and 30, who were "controls," got buffered sterile water.

Unlike most medical researchers, Dr. Aslan has never divulged the exact formula of Hä, beyond acknowledging that the base is novocaine. She explained while in the U.S. that the formula was under a trademark belonging to a Rumanian factory which has refused to disclose it.

In the work at Pinehaven, the researchers used a "double blind" test, a standard scientific method to guard against psychological error by the researchers.

**Report Summarised**

The report states:

"Early benefits from procaine therapy consisted of a sense of a more normal mental attitude toward self and others, greater muscle power and improved texture of the skin... As the number of courses (of injections) increased, so did the number of patients showing improvement in contrast to the control group.

"A pattern slowly emerged of disorders in which procaine had early therapeutic effects; namely, arthritis, senile parkinsonism, cerebral arteriosclerosis with or without chronic brain syndrome, cerebral palsy (regarding muscular control) and multiple sclerosis."

The average age of the patients receiving the injections was 70.9 years. Each course consisted of injections three times a week for four weeks, followed by a ten-day interval. The report covered four such courses.

Of the 29 patients who completed all four courses, 83.3 per cent showed improvement, the report noted. In the control group, 20 per cent of the 21 who went through the four courses experienced some improvement. (This is attributed to the psychological influence of the patient's belief that he is getting a new treatment.)

A doctor at the National Institutes of Health said the Pinehaven results had not yet been studied; but he said the Institutes might support some study of procaine therapy if a reputable researcher in the field applied for a study grant.

The Pinehaven report was written by Drs. Joseph Smigel, Jacob Pillar, Charles Murphy and Carl Lowe, and Physical Therapist John Gibson.

## Fish-From-The-Sea Dishes

By Molly Bar-David

"SEA Fish" has a specific interpretation in Israel. Although our wonderful imported filleted fish — cod, haddock, hake, flounder — are certainly deep sea fish, they do not qualify somehow under the local term. Nor does "tuna," which we get in such superior quality and abounding quantity now.

The perch of Lake Kinneret, on the other hand, is considered sea fish, perhaps because that internal body of water is called the Sea of Galilee. I have therefore come to the odd conclusion that by Israel terms, "sea-fish" is something you buy dead with its head still on. Included are fish like the large round whiting and the small perch from the Red Sea, red mullet and giant whiting and small mackerel from the Mediterranean, and the Mediterranean type of "white salmon" which we call "Jaffa fish." These are the catches which the Israel Agricultural Department are now boosting. Frankly, I think fish is such a wonderful food that we ought to use all the varieties for a varied menu and economy several times a week. Here are some favourite recipes for fish on the bone.

**Baked Stuffed Fish**

One kilo of this type of fish should serve four people. It is best to choose a fish of about 1½ to 2½ kilos and allow about an hour or so for baking at about 375F. Clean the fish, leaving on the head but removing the eyes. Make the stuffing by mixing together 1 cup dry bread crumbs, 1 tbsp. chopped parsley, 1 tbsp. finely chopped onion, 1 tbsp. chopped sweet or dill pickles, 1 tbsp. melted butter or margarine, ½ tsp. salt, ¼ tsp. pepper and one egg. Fill the cleaned belly of the fish and sew up with a coarse thread. Do not overfill or the stuffing will either burst the fish or get too hard. Brush the fish with melted butter or margarine and place in a well greased baking dish. Bake for about an hour and serve hot.

**Baked Fish in Wine**

This is a good way of baking smaller fish. It needs only half an hour to prepare in a medium oven (375F). Clean and season fish with salt and pepper. Use a shallow baking dish. Place the fish on a bed of celery or parsley leaves with minced onion and, if you wish, a few chopped mushrooms. Pour a little white wine over the fish and dab with pieces of butter. Bake in a moderate oven, basting once or twice during the cooking. When the fish is just tender, drain off the liquid, add a little more wine if desired and melted butter and, if you wish, a little lemon juice and serve the sauce at table.

**Grilled Fish Steaks**

The large fish can be cut into thick slices known as "fish steaks." Grilling time varies according to thickness from five to 20 minutes. Heat the grill and grease the grid. Brush fish with melted butter (except for mackerel, herrings or trout — they have enough fat of their own). Grill gently until brown on one side and turn to finish cooking. The fish is done when the flesh easily leaves the bones when tested with a fork. Serve hot with tartare sauce or parsley butter and garnish with parsley and lemon slices or sectors. Tartare sauce is made in a minute by mixing together 1 cup mayonnaise, 2 tbsps. chopped pickles and 1 tsp. finely chopped onion. Parsley butter is also prepared quickly by mixing together 2 tbsps. butter, 2 tbsps. chopped parsley, salt and pepper and a few drops of lemon juice.

**Judy's Gefilte Fish**

Although Judy makes this of carp and fish fillet (and not necessarily "sea fish" — which can, however, be used in place of the carp), the combination is so unusual and the flavour so superior that I must give you her recipe: Put through the mincer, twice, and then mix, in the mixmaster, the following: 1 kilo carp (with bones, but without head or tail), ¼ kilo fish fillet, then add 2 eggs, 2 cups (yes, two cups!) cold water, salt and pepper to taste, 1 tbsp. sugar and 3 tbsps. bread crumbs and whip up in the mixmaster or vigorously by hand or a rotary beater. This makes a very thin but fluffy mixture. Meanwhile, boil up a stock of water (about 4 cups), the heads of the fish along with the tails, carrots and onion. When the water is at full boil, drop in balls of the fish mixture, a few at a time. Then turn down the heat and let the fish cook for about three hours. It takes a long while for the ground bones to dissolve in the fish balls, but they add a gluten which not only keeps the fish in shape, but also adds flavour and nutritive elements.

## Near on The Market

"A CUP of instant chicken soup please," is Vita's new suggestion for cafes, restaurants, offices, afternoon calls, and bachelor meals, as well as being a time-saver for housewives preparing dinner. Like instant coffee, one simply adds boiling water. The ingredients are the same as in Vita's long-popular Boston Chicken Soup mix. The new product is now on sale in one-portion envelopes and in tins of 20 portions.

• • •

THREE new Italian shades and a screw-cap swivel top with "free wheel" application are the innovations in this year's line of Helene Curtis lipsticks. Combining Italian fashion with American know-how, the firm presents "La Scala," "Gondola," and "Amore." The total number of shades now in the Helene Curtis range is 40. Besides the regular lipstick (which contains Lanit), each shade comes in Kissing Fire, the special lipstick for dry lips.

• • •

"FINEST Wine Vinegar," naturally fermented from real wine by Carmel Oriental, fills a long-felt need. Made possible by new equipment recently installed in the Rishon and Zichron wine cellars, it combines the qualities of vinegar with the mellowness of wine.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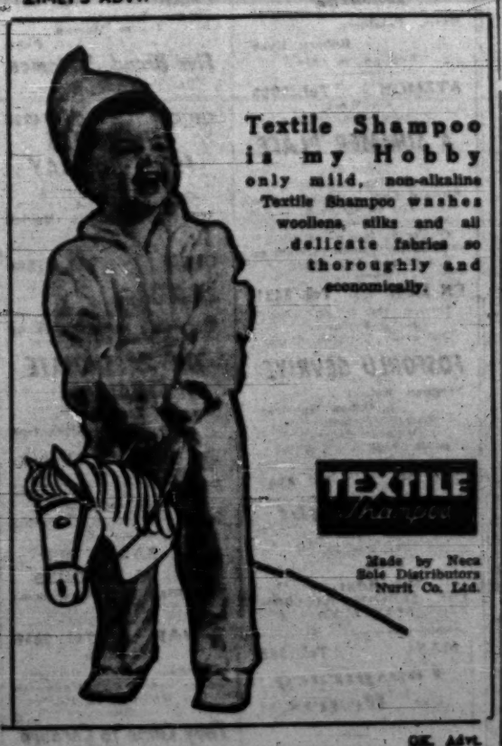
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GK. ADVT.

REJUVENATE — THE CHEAP AND EASY WAY

Do you want to look and feel years younger? Do you want to raise your spirits? Do you want to be confident and sure — buy a new dress at Gracia's. Gracia, the well-known shop for ladies' wear, 54 Rehov Ben Yehuda, Tel Aviv, offers the latest "Jercoli" Jersey dresses and suits, smart tweed costumes and elegant models made of silk, velours or velours chiffon for afternoon and evening. All that at really seasonable prices. Gracia clients appreciate the firm's good service, reliable qualities and excellent fit.

OUR CHEMIST IS MARRIED...

and therefore he knows what the modern housewife expects from a cleanser:

It has to clean everything in the house thoroughly (including the floor!), quickly and effortlessly. And it must be gentle on the hands.

"RAM SPECIAL" combines them all — and in addition has something really special: it disinfects — i.e. it kills germs!

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Practical and Enjoyable Offer for your Children:

THE FRENCH WEEK of Hanuka

Every day for seven days, eight hours of French life with a French-born family. Instruction — informative discussions — literature, exercises and games IN FRENCH. From 8.30 to 4.30 daily. Transportation from home and back. Last but not least: French cook. Think, live, eat and dream in French. For particulars write to: Mrs. Judith Weber, P.O.B. 17064, Tel Aviv. Registrations open for "The French of Pesah."

An Arts-and-Crafts Exhibition and Sale

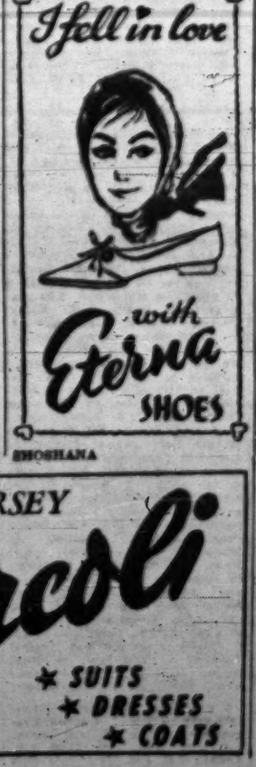
will open on Monday, November 21, 1960, at 5 p.m., at our Esther Smolra Memorial Clubhouse, 6 Rehov Havazelet, Jerusalem. It will remain open on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays from 10 a.m. till 9 p.m.

The following firms:

Paagus — Klein — Vita — Blue Band — Telma

will display their products and visitors will enjoy reduced prices.

Bank Leumi L'Israel will present a special programme "Youth Saves".

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# SCIENCE MADE HUMAN

**Radio Review**

THE weekly feature "The World of Science" has been restored from its weekday exile to a Sabbath morning time. From a radio point of view it has made great steps forward in the interim and now manages to bring distinguished scientists to the microphone, instead of the previous presentation where two announcers alternately read items of scientific interest (this two-announcer approach, especially prevalent on Galei Zahal, is a particularly deadly form of radio).

The main feature of last week's broadcast was a visit to Professor Bentor's study. This proved an excellent method of getting a lively and popular sidelight on geology in Israel — especially as Professor Bentor is to geology what Dr. Yadin is to archaeology, an eloquent and competent exponent. We learnt of the extreme youthfulness of the Dead Sea (barely 15 million years old) and that the first evidence of life in Israel, dating back 500 million years, was discovered at Timna. The nicest touch was the answer to the question, "And what are the complicated calculations on this page?" The learned professor answered, "Oh—this is a game I was playing with my children."

Some other subjects were also described in the programme, including a space plane and the detection of knee diseases by recording on a tape recorder the sounds emitted by the knee-joints. I can see us all, in the near future, being wired for sound — instead of going to Kupat Holim, we'll just post the tapes.

THE "Parents and Children" magazine, which always contains interesting material, turned its attention this week to artistic education. It started with the pre-kindergarten age; children have an aesthetic appreciation from an early age but it is primarily passive until they are three. A Unesco inquiry has shown that eating habits are influenced by the colour of the crockery. After three, the interest becomes far more active. Importance is now attached to finger-painting because it gives a child the opportunity to get dirty creatively.

When the child begins painting, he takes his objects primarily from his surroundings, basing the details on memory. There is, however, lack of perspective and dimension, while the relative size of the objects often depends less on their actual measurements than on their importance. The programme continued with a visit to a kindergarten where a child was heard describing one of his drawings. (Here an important opportunity was lost in the new radio journal. A long article was devoted to this programme, illustrated by photo of a child drawing; it would have been far more useful to the listener if the article had been illustrated by the picture which the child described. The narrator could have drawn the attention of the listener to the reproduction, and this would have added an extra dimension to the broadcast. It is precisely in instances such as this that the radio journal can be invaluable.)

Finally we moved up to the secondary level and we heard of the excellent system whereby Jerusalem students are taken to the Artists' House and the entire class become members. Although we were told that few children visit the gallery outside this framework, this is a praiseworthy method of introducing children to artistic values.

"MELAVEH Malkah" last week brought another excellent programme from Dr. Leo Levi — this time dealing with the religious life of Turkish Jewry. Istanbul, we were told, has an effervescent community of 50,000, with three synagogues, a Jewish journal and a Beit Midrash. Most of the broadcast came from the Beit Midrash where Dr. Levi had recently made some recordings, both of interviews and of musical settings of the liturgy.

Ladino is dying out among the younger generation (the parallel between Yiddish and Ladino is impressive in many aspects) and it is of great historical significance that recordings should be made of the Ladino psalms and hymns which have found their way into the Turkish Jewish prayer-book. The on-the-spot excerpts and the vivid commentary provided illuminating information on this historic community and its position today.

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING: Heroes of the Hebrew novel (series starting tomorrow at 4.40); Earth and Water in Arid Regions (series of talks starting tomorrow at 5.20); Programme on the liturgical composer Gaiser (tomorrow at 7.25); Ibsen's "Peer Gynt" (tomorrow at 9.15); Youth meets the Mayor of Jerusalem (Sun. at 5.30); "W..." series on the work of the police (beginning Sun. at 7.45); "Music from Champs Elysees" relayed from the Binyanei Haoomah (Sun. at 9.30); Portrait of the mayor of a development town (Mon. at 6.05); David Lein explains the symphonies of Mozart (Mon. at 6.25); Andrayev's "He who gets slapped" (Mon. at 9.30); Tolstoi's "By what right do men live?" (Tues. at 5.30); Monthly series on Israel geography (starting Tues. at 7.30); Strauss' "Die Fledermaus" (Weds. at 11); Sir Arthur Sullivan programme (Weds. at 6.20); Programme on Work Accidents (Weds. at 8.30); The diaries of the Goncourt Brothers (Weds. at 10.30); Discussion on the nature of modern anti-Semitism (Thurs. at 9.30).

AUDIO

# Hebrew Theatre in Bad Way

EVER since the inception of the Hebrew theatre its condition has been the subject of public debate. It never seems to have prospered really, but has been plagued always by financial worries.

Lately, however, the debate has assumed a more official and more comprehensive character with the publication of a survey carried out by Dr. Haim Gamzu on behalf of the Israel-America Cultural Foundation.

Dr. Gamzu reveals that our theatre is on the verge of both artistic and financial collapse. A main handicap is the collective system, which still prevails in varying forms in the three major troupes. Expenditure — especially Habimah's — is inflated by the necessity of maintaining a considerable number of retired actors, stage-managers and other personnel, who are either members of the collective or have contracts which preclude dismissal (there are no pension funds). The professional standard of actors, especially the younger ones, on the other hand, is low, largely because there is no national drama school. As a consequence of the survey, theatre managements have appealed for state assistance.

• • •

MEANWHILE, the day-to-day work of the troupes continues. Habimah's latest production, O'Neill's "Long Day's Journey into Night," came under heavy fire, critics alleging that it was long-winded. After the first performance it was cut down from almost four hours to three. The charge that the family it portrays is of no interest to the Israel spectator was countered with the contention that the literary qualities of the play are such that no self-respecting theatre could afford to skip it.

Forthcoming productions by Habimah are F. Duerrenmatt's "Mister Mississippi," W. Gibson's "Miracle-Maker" and the stage version, much acclaimed on Broadway, of John Hersey's "The Wall."

The Chamber Theatre is preparing a classic, Schiller's "Maria Stuart," with Orna Porat and Hanna Maron in the main parts. On November 19, "Ohel" will present "Time-Limit," a play about an American army officer charged with treason during the Korean War.

• • •

OUTSIDE the theatre, there is the French singer Mick Micheyl and, as from next month, the ballet of Zizi Jeanmaire and Roland Petit.

• • •

TEL Aviv night life is increasingly concentrating in Jaffa. Besides the recently enlarged Omar Khayyam Night Club, there is now a spacious restaurant-cum-night-club under the style of "Caliph," with Alex Weiss' jazz band and a quartet of Spanish singers and guitarists.

Y. BEN-PORAT

## CLOUD-SEEDING

(Continued from Page II, Col. 9)

coastline. Ground generators would be virtually useless in some of Israel's narrow strips.

Seeding is carried out only on days that hold some promise of rain.

The project launched this week will be implemented by Israel Air Force planes and crews and the Meteorological Service. Following suitable forecasts, Dakota aircraft will take off for either of the assigned target areas — probably flying out to sea since the seeding effects become evident only after half an hour, and it is intended to have the rain hit the coastline. The iodide will be dispensed by burners slung under the wings, with spark plugs igniting silver iodide in an acetone mixture.

Under suitable cloud conditions, there is no reason to doubt the outcome. There is probably no cheaper way of producing water.

But even the preliminary results will only be assessed three years from now — at the scheduled date of the completion of the second Jordan pipeline to the South.

**Required English typist** with initiative *Apply in writing:* SHARON HOTEL, Herzliya-on-Sea

BRIDGE — By JERUSALEMITE

## An Ingenious Throw-In

HERE is a nice feat from an American Intercollegiate Tournament, played in Chicago.

North: S. J 10 7 4 / H. 8 5 4 / D. 7 6 3 / C. 10 8 4

West: S. 8 6 / H. Q 9 / D. K J 9 8 2 / C. 9 7 6 3

East: S. Q 9 5 3 2 / H. 10 2 / D. A Q 5 / C. A J 5

South: S. A K / H. A K J 7 6 3 / D. 10 4 / C. K Q 2

South dealer, neither side vulnerable. The bidding was:

| South | West | North | East |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1H | — | — | 1S |
| 4H | — | — | — |

West played the eight of spades, both dummy and East ducked, and South made the king. Two rounds of hearts cleared the adverse trumps and established dummy's eight-spot as a welcome entry card.

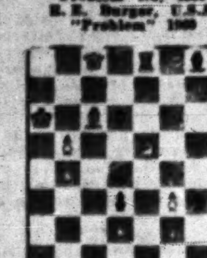
But declarer needed two entries to set up his clubs. Before we proceed any further, can our readers spot the proper approach to the problem?

South cashed his second spade trick and threw a diamond on the table with the following words: "Neither of you can lead spades without setting up a trick in dummy. And a club lead is just what I want. So you had better continue the diamonds, balling them out for me."

Having ruffed the third round of diamonds declarer continued with the king of clubs. "If you pass it, I will go over to dummy with the trump and lead another club to the queen. Your better chance, therefore, is to take it with the ace right away and to return a low club; I shall then have to let this ride to dummy's ten, in the hope that East has the jack."

# CHESS

Friday, November 18, 1960
Problem No. 1386
B. E. Burger, U.S.A.
"Problem" 1960



Ka5; Qc8; Rd8; Re8; Be6; Bg7; Kte5; Pb4, b6, d7, f3. (11)
Kd4; Bh1; Rh5; Bd5; Bg5; Ktg8; Pd3. (7)

White mates in two (2x)

SOLUTIONS. Problem No. 1384 (Whyatt): 1. Re-e7 thr. 2. Re-f7; 1.-Rb4/Rd4/Re4/Rg4/Ra4 2. Kd5/Kb5/Kt:d3/B:g4/Q:b2. "Five distinct unblocks by Rd4 combined with two fine Black self-interferences which permit White to unpin Kte7 to good effect. A profound and well constructed problem". (Judge's award).

FINE SHOW AT LEIPZIG

Scoring 30.5 points in the finals and placing 14th among the 40 countries that participated in the XIV Olympic Games, the Israel Selected which yesterday returned from Leipzig brought with it another fine achievement for Israel chess. Out of the 80 games played, our masters won 31, drew 29 and lost 20 to score a total of 45.5 points. In the 20 matches our team won against France, Malta, Albania, India, Iceland, Chile, Poland and Spain (8); drew six and lost six. As for the individual results, Israel champion I. Porath scored 7.5 points out of 15 games (Won 4, Lost 4, Drew 7 — 50%). M. Czerniak scored 6.5 out of 14 (W.3, L.4, D.7 — 46.5%). I. Aloni had the best result among the oldtimers with 9 points out of 15 (W.7, L.4, D.4 — 60%), R. Persitz — 7 out of 12 (W.5, L.3, D.2 — 58.3%), Y. Kreidman — 6.5 out of 11 (W.4, L.2, D.3 — 59%), while young E. Gutti, playing for the first time in the Olympics, had the best score with 9 points out of 13 games (W.7, L.2, D.4 — 69.2%).

There was a marked improvement in our team's play in the finals and were it not for Gutti's regrettable loss in the final round, we would have won the first place in our group. Altogether it was a most gratifying performance which proved once again the great possibilities hidden in Israel chess. With adequate support on the part of the Government, which we hope will be forthcoming shortly, there is every reason to believe that we shall attain a leading position in the chess world.

The U.S.S.R. won the event for the fifth time running, and were it not for Tal's sensational loss to England's J. Penrose in the final round, it would have accomplished the all-time record of winning the Olympics without a single loss of a game. The U.S.A., headed by 17-year-old Bobby Fischer and composed almost entirely of young players, was a most worthy runner-up. However, in the race against a team which had three world champions in its ranks, the odds were too great against it. Yugoslavia has again confirmed its position as a top-class chess nation by winning third place.

The final results: Group A (places 1-15)—U.S.S.R. 34 points (out of 44 games), U.S.A. 29, Yugoslavia 27, Hungary 22.5, Czechoslovakia 21.5, Bulgaria 21, Argentine 20.5, West Germany 19.5, East Germany 19, Holland 17, Rumania 16.5, England 16.5. Group B (Places 16-24) — Sweden 27.5, Israel 30.5, Austria 24.5, Denmark 23.5, Norway 22, Cuba 22, Spain 22.5, Poland 22, Chile 19.5, Iceland 16.5, India 12. Group C (places 25-40) — Philippines 28.5, Indonesia 27.5, Mongolia 27.5, Albania 26.5, Ecuador 26, Portugal 25, France 25, Italy 24, Belgium 22.5, Tunisia 21.5, Greece 20.5, Bolivia 19.5, Monaco 17.5, Ireland 17, Malta 14, Lebanon 8.5.

THE TITLE OF GRANDMASTER was confirmed by the FIDE's congress on W. Lombardi (U.S.A.), R. Holmov (U.S.S.R.), H. Rossetto and C. Guimard (Argentina). International masters: M. Bobotzov and N. Minev (Bulgaria); E. Bhend (Switzerland), R. Letelier (Chile). In the domain of composition a similar title was awarded to G. Kasparian, L. Loshinski (both U.S.S.R.) and V. Pachman (C.S.R.).

AN INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENT IN ISRAEL is planned for May 1961, as part of the "Hapoel" sport festival, and prominent masters have agreed to participate. Grandmasters M. Najdorf and I. Kashdan are expected to come here after the Olympics.

FINE GAME BY PORATH

Against India's E. Aaron, who distinguished himself by beating ex-world champion M. Euwe, Porath produced the following fine game:

GAME No. 919
Queen's Gambit

I. Porath — E. Aaron

1.d4 Ktf6 2.c4 e6 3.Ktf3 d5 4.Ktc3 Be7 5.Bg5 0-0 6.e3 h6 7.Bh4 b6 8.Rc1 Ktbd7 9.c:d e:d 10.g4 c5 11.Rg1 Kte4 12.Bd3 Kt:c3 13.b:c g5 14.Bg3 Re8 15.Bb1 Ktf8 16.Kte5 Bd6 17.Rh1 B:e5 18.d:e f6 19.e:f Q:f6 20.h4 Kte6 21.Qd3 Re7 22.Qf5 Rf7 23.Be5 Q:f5 24.g:f Ktg5 25.h:g Kte4 26.B:b8 R:f5 27.f4 Rf8 28.B:e4 d:e 29. ... Black resigns.

WORTHY OPPONENTS

The leader of the Austrian team, Karl Robatsch, distinguished himself in the preliminaries by scoring the best result on board 1 (10 points out of 12 games). In his game against world champion Tal he proved himself a worthy opponent.

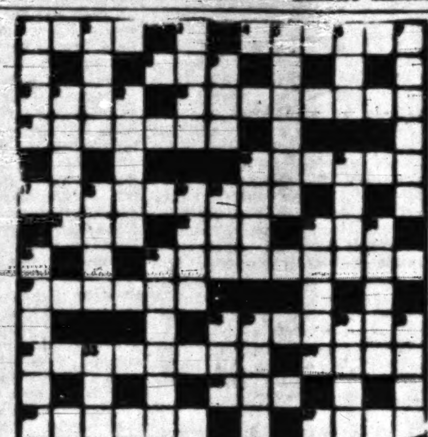
GAME No. 920
Sicilian Defence

K. Robatsch — M. Tal

1.e4 c5 2.Ktf3 d6 3.d4 c:d 4.Kt:d4 Ktf6 5.Ktc3 a6 6.Be2 e5 7.a3 Be7 8.Bg5 0-0 9.0-0 b5 10.f4 Ktbd7 11.Bf3 (the beginning of an original manoeuvre, which, as Tal puts it, "contains a lot of poison") 11.- Bb7 12.Rh3! Re8 (Black should not capture on e4 in view of the threats following the sacrifice on e6) 13.Bg5 Qc7 14.Kt:e6! f:e 15.B:e6+ Kh8 16.Bd4 Bd8! (the best defence) 17.Qe2 Qc6 18.Kh1 Rb6! (Tal has deeply calculated the results of this move, envisaging new storms) 19.B:d7 20.B:b5 Re6 21.b5 Q:b5! (this was foreseen by Tal on his 18th move) 22.g:h (Black first intended to play 22.-Kt:e4, but had to change his plans in view of 23.Kg1!) 22.-B:e5 23.Kg1 B:e4 24.Re1 B:h5 25.Bf2 d5 26.Bg3 Kth5 27.Qe3 g5 (this inexact move loses a well-deserved victory. Black could win by 27.-Kt:g3 28.h:g h5!) 28.Qd4+ Kg8 29.Re-e5! (Tal underestimated this excellent move) Kt:g3 30.R:e5! d:e 31.Q:e5+ Rf7 32.Qd8+ Kg7 33.Q:g5+ Kh8 34.Qd8+ Kg7 35.Kg2 Rh6 36.h:g Re6 37.Qg5+ Kf8 38.f5 Re8 39.f6 e5 40.Qe5+ Kg8 41.Qe6 Re8 42.Qe6 Kh8 43.Q:e8 B:f6 44.Qd4 h6 45.a4 b:a 46.Q:a4 Rg6 47.Qd4+ Rf-f6. Draw agreed.

ELIAHU SHAHAF

POST X-WORD PUZZLE



ACROSS. — 1. You're likely to find them amusing. 4. May have many fly victims. 8. A proper outburst? 10. Water goddess? 13. Masters of their craft. 14. Servant only twelve inches tall? 15. Though less strong, we break a rake. 17. British soldier-statesman. 21. Floating zoo? 22. Be sorry for. 23. Cat that will never have kittens. 26. Rely on music, perhaps, to make money. 27. Turning machines. 28. Fruit bed finally. 32. It means business. 34. Sugar stick? 35. Compulsory contribution. 36. Group using Oriental money for tea blending? 37. A marked tendency to be crooked.

DOWN. — 1. A stray kid. 2. An entertaining group. 3. Mineral. 5. The sound of those tiny feet? 6. Welsh form of "Ida". 7. Somewhere-on-sea? 9. Colour of a tartan? 11. A capital city. 12. To be given it is painful. 15. Days on end. 16. A union, but not from the sound of it. 18. Jog along. 19. Historic divisions. 20. Celibate. 23. To start a picture gives you something to talk about. 24. Lemon possibly, and yet bigger. 25. Bob is without trousers! 26. Make a wager about the referee being robbed! 28. A bit of parliamentary drama? 29. Burnt tape, possibly? 30. A well ventilated prison. 31. Will it accommodate less than a tenth of the camera? 33. Preferably alternative to a mouse.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS. — 1. Cafe. 4. Impact. 8. Jot. 10. Aces. 13. Bear's-kin. 14. Balloon. 15. Cof-fee. 17. Last night. 21. Lie(down). 22. Duo. 23. (fine) Art. 26. Composers. 27. Patrol. 28. Mate-lot. 32. Repeater. 34. Nose. 35. Net. 36. Speedy. 37. Deal.

DOWN. — 1. Crab. 2. Fuel. 3. Hobo. 5. Mar-go-t. 6. Ask. 7. Tinker. 9. Ten (eleven). 11. Canal. 12. Slate. 15. Chop. 16. Fore(four). 18. Sift. 19. Idol. 20. Gum. 28. A-she-n. 24. Trios. 25. Sparks. 26. (Noel) Coward. 28. Men. 29. Area. 30. Love. 31. Tell. 33. Pie.

# ON THE AIR

392, 256.4, 249 & 230 M:

News: Hebrew: 6.00, 7.00 and 7.55 a.m. Tomorrow: 8.30, 1.30, 6.00, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m. English: 2.00 p.m. French: 2.15 p.m.

TODAY
FIRST PROGRAMME

6.00 a.m. Religious Services (R.) 6.10 Musical Clock (R). 6.58 Programme Announcements. 7.17 Morning Melodies. 8.00 Close Down.

11.00 a.m. Programme Announcement. 11.01 Popular Concert: Mendelssohn: Overture "Ruy Blas"; Cimarosa: Oboe Concerto; Weber: Symphony No. 2; Luigini: Egyptian Ballet; Mozart: Divertimento No. 12 in E-flat major, K. 252; Offenbach: Overture "The Grand Duchess of Gerolstein." 12.10 Military Bands. 12.30 Hebrew Songs. 12.45 Lunchtime Music. 1.45 Where to Go? 2.30 Close Down.

3.00 Kabbalat Shabbat. 3.30 Youth Corner. 4.00 Special Foreign Language Programme. 5.05 Classical Request Programme—Tchaikowsky: "Manfred," Symphonic Poem, opus 58, played by the RTF Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Constantin Silvestri. 6.05 Bible Reading. 6.15 The Roger Wagner Chorale. 6.30 Literary Bag. 7.20 "Music for your Enjoyment." 7.40 Shabbat Songs. 8.00 "For You & for You" — ed. by Y. Ben-Herzl & R. Bashan. 8.45 Folklore of the Nations — Greek Festival. 9.15 Spot Announcement. 9.16 Friday Evening Concert: Dan Perri: Ode for Orchestra, played by the Kol Yisrael Orchestra, conducted by Heinz Freudenthal. Mozart: Concerto in C, for Oboe and Orchestra, K. 314, played by Frantisek Hantak, with the Czech Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Milan Munclinger. Beethoven: Symphony No. 2, in D, opus 36, played by the N.B.C. Orchestra, conducted by Arturo Toscanini. 10.30 "A Moment of Poetry". 10.32 "Tempo" — A Musical Magazine. 11.30 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Services. 7.37 Light Classical Music: Bellini: Overture "Norma"; "Les Sylphides", Ballet Music, after Chopin; Albeniz: "Seville" from "Iberia"; Auber: Overture "Le Cheval de Bronze". 8.27 Today's Programmes. 8.45 Sabbath Morning Concert: Bach: Choral-Prelude for Organ (played by Albert Schweitzer); Lalande: Motet (Conductor: Louis Fremaux). 9.15 The Week's Diary. 9.30 Hebrew Songs. 10.30 "The World of Science" — weekly ed. by Drs. N. Sharon & G. Michaeli & presented by G. Targuin. 10.40 Maria Callas (Soprano); Cherubini: Aria from "Medea"; Spontini: Arts. 10.50 "Curtain Up." 11.[illegible] ...quests for Hebrew Songs. 12.[illegible] "Stage & Screen." 1.00 "From the Private Album" — musical story by A. Ettinger. 1.30 Cantorial Recordings. 2.00 Close Down.

2.30 p.m. [illegible]

"Allegretto No. 2, played by Claudio Arrau (Piano). 4.40 The Heroes of the Hebrew Novel — ed. by S. Bertonov. 5.00 Nations' Songs. 5.30 "Science Studio." 5.45 Oriental Songs. 6.05 The Art of Drawing — talk. 6.15 The Violin played by Jascha Heifetz: Bach: Prelude, Gavotte, and Minuets from the Suite in E for Unaccompanied Violin. 6.30 Songs in Yiddish. 7.20 The Weekly talk by S. Aloni. 7.25 "Melaveh Malka." 7.55 Light Music played by the Kol Yisrael Orchestra. 8.25 Sports. 8.45 Bible Reading: Shmuel 2, chaps. 1 & 2. 8.58 Programme Announcements. 9.15 Spot Announcement. 9.16 "Peer Gynt" by H. Ibsen — Hebrew: L. Goldberg. 11.10 Contemporary Music: Grazina Bacevicz, Music for Strings, Horn and Percussion. Giselher Klebe: Cello Concerto. 12.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
469, 422.5 & 202.7 M.
Commercial Programme:

Today: 2.30 p.m. Opening. 2.32 Melodies. 3.15 The Adventures of Ellery Queen. 3.30 Oriental Songs. 4.00 Music from Films. 4.29 Close Down.

9.30 Opening. 9.31 Programme ed. by I. Daliot. 10.00 Folk Dances. 11.15 Dance Music. 11.00 News. 11.10 Close Down. Tomorrow: 9.30 Opening. 9.31 Miriam Avigal & the "Duda'im". 10.00 Musical Miniatures. 10.30 Dance Music. 11.00 News. 11.10 Dance Music. 12.00 Close Down.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: Today & Tomorrow: 6.30 Rumanian. 6.45 Hungarian. 7.00 French. 7.30 Ladino. 8.00 Mograbit. 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Yiddish. 9.00 News in English. 9.15 Polish. 9.30 Close Down.

ARABIC PROGRAMME
497 41.7 M.

Arabic Programme (including News): Today and Tomorrow: 6.30-7.15 a.m. 1.15-2.15 and 5.30-11.15 p.m.

KOL YISRAEL LAGOLA (32.3 M.): Today: 10.15 News. 10.25 Our Correspondent Reports. 10.30 Sabbath Programme. Tomorrow: 10.15 News. 10.25 Editorial Opinion. 10.35 Cantorial Music.

Programme to South Africa: Today: 6.45 News. 6.55 Our Correspondent Reports. 7.00 Sabbath Programme. Tomorrow: 6.45 News. 6.55 Editorial Opinion. 7.05 Cantorial Music.

ARMY PROGRAMME
(396, 255 & 232 M.)

Today: 6.00 Opening. 6.00 Request Programme. 6.55 Reading from the "Haftara" by A. Gurewitz. 7.00 News. 7.10 "Vis-a-Vis". 7.30 The Week's Events. 7.40 "Pleasant Tune." 8.00 Friday Evening Concert: Works by Brahms & Tchaikowsky. 9.00 News. 9.15 Entertainment Programme. 10.[illegible] Close Down.

Tomorrow: 6.00 Opening. 6.00 Pleasant Tunes. 6.55 Announcements. 7.00 News. 7.10 Folk [illegible] [illegible]

Music. 10.30 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (31.25, 25.12 & 19.51 M.): 7.15-7.45 p.m. Today: News. News Comment. From Near & Far. Tomorrow: News, International Commentary, Sports Review.

VOICE OF AMERICA — English Programme: Today: 3.00 & 4.00 a.m. News: U.N. in Action. — On-the-scene Coverage of the U.N. Proceedings. 5.00 News; Press Opinion, U.S.A. 6.00 Report to Europe; News; Report on 37th International Women's Exposition in New York City. 7.00 Report to Africa; News; Feature: to be announced. 1.00 a.m. Report to South Asia; News; Asian Magazine Review. 2.00 News; News Analysis. 2.15 American Journal — Private Flying in U.S. — also "The First Jet Fire Engine". 3.00 Repeat of 2.00. 3.15 Report to Middle East — Feature: to be announced. 4.00 News; Press Opinion, U.S.A. 5.00 Report to M. E.; News; Repeat of 3.15. 5.30 Listener's Log. 6.00 Report to Africa; News; Regional Feature. 6.30 American Journal. Repeat of 2.15). 6.45 Commentators' Digest. 7.00 News in Special English. 7.15 Music, USA (popular) ... George Shearing, in person, introduces Selections from an Album of a Shearing Concert. 8.00 News in Special English. 8.15 Music, USA (Jazz)—Charlie Mingus, Ben Webster and Gerry Mulligan. 9.00 News; News Analysis. 9.15 Radio Amateurs' Notebook ... with Bill Leonard. 9.30 Forum (Architecture) "The Heritage of Wright" — Vincent J. Scully, Speaker. 10.00 News; News Analysis. 10.15 Americ. Journal (Repeat of 2.15). Tomorrow: 3.00 & 4.00 a.m. United Nations Week in a Summary of the Week's U.N. Proceedings. 5.00 News: Commentator's Digest. 6.00 Report to Europe; News; Feature to be announced. 7.00 Report to Africa; News; Weekly Review of Articles on Africa published in American Magazines. 1.00 p.m. Report to South Asia; News; Feature; Stanley Gosh Commentary. 2.00 News; News Analysis. 2.15 America this Week — a Review of the Week's Happenings in the U.S. 3.00 Repeat of 2.00. 3.15 Report to Middle East — Feature; Bancroft Commentary. 4.00 News; Commentators' Digest. 5.00 Report to Middle East; News; Repeat of 3.15. 5.30 Listener's Log — "Reaction to Election". 6.00 Report to Afr.; Feature; Repeat of 7.00 a.m. 6.30 America this Week — a Review of the Week's Happenings in the U.S. 6.45 World Press Roundup. 7.00 News. 7.15 Music, U.S.A. (popular). 8.00 News. 8.15 Music, U.S.A. (Jazz) 45 minutes with Count Basie and Jimmy Rushing. 9.00 News; News Analysis. 9.15 Profile of an American — Glimpse of Life in U.S. Intv. with Paul E. Curtis, a farmer. 9.45 Musical Theatre — Influence of Burlesque. 10.00 News; News Analysis. 10.15 America this Week.

CYPRUS BROADCASTING CORPORATION English Programme: [illegible] News: [illegible] Today: 7.00 a.m. The Coca Cola Programme. [illegible]

...niature Concert. 9.30 Vanished Without Trace. 9.45 Piano Playtime. 10.00 The Melody Dance Band. 10.30 String Song. 11.00 The Final Year. 11.15 Light Music. 11.30 Focus on Fact. 12.00 Midday Melodies. 2.15 p.m. The Name is Shane. 2.30 For Children. 6.45 The Lanitis Programme 7.15 Nesbitt's Passing Parade. 10.00 Meet Mr. Mystery. 10.15 Stars of Song. 10.30 Hit Parade. Tomorrow: 7.45 a.m. The Coca Cola Programme. 8.00 Melodies & Memories. 8.30 Popular Light Orchestra. 9.00 Meet Mr. Mystery. 9.45 Piano Playtime. 10.00 Felix King. 10.30 Rhythm is their Business. 11.00 The Final Year. 11.15 Wally Scott & his Orchestra. 11.30 Danger Point. 2.00 Hit Parade. 2.15 p.m. The Name is Shane. 2.30 Robert Farnon. 6.45 The Lanitis Programme. 7.15 Space Patrol. 10.00 Undercover Carson. 10.15 Stars of Song. 10.30 Saturday Night Theatre. 11.00 Midnight Levant.

## Exciting Prints From Paris

(Continued from Page V, Col. 9)

turn to the figurative, among artists like Rossi, but, if you stick to the abstract, quite often you will find no peace of mind among them.

This trait does not necessarily depend on colour; its most decided manner is frequently expressed in black and white, say, where it threatens in Bergman's compositions, while Hartung reaps the whirlwind. It can come through colour, in Levée's "Compositions" and in the green over red and blue masses in Appel's "Paysage Mystérieux". Rather it is a question of formal arrangements, again in Hartung's case and especially in the thick black bars of Soulages which mark above all an internal storm. Something of Soulages is reflected in Pierluca. The most constructive appearance of turbulence is in Haass where inspiration from the first chapter of Genesis leads to the idea that order comes out of chaos. A primeval foreboding also strikes one in Adam's "Ombres Gravées" and Feito's "Composition", both outwardly preoccupied with the manifestations of form.

We have omitted many distinguished names: Tamayo, Miro, Kandinsky, Giacometti, da Silva, Campigli, Manessier, Pignon, Severini etc. But then, like Buridan's ass, this review might possibly starve through not knowing where to begin in such a wealth of pictures.

H.

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## Tel Aviv Cinemas

Commencing Sat., Nov. 19, 7.30, 9.30. Weekdays: 3.30, 7.15, 9.15

**TEL-AVIV Cinema** — 2nd Week: The new masterpiece of ELIA KAZAN **WILD RIVER** MONTGOMERY CLIFT • LEE REMICK. Sat.: 7.15, 9.30 — Weekdays: 3.30, 7.15, 9.30

**ALLENBY** Tel. 33820 — Israel Premiere. Romy Schneider, Hans Moser, Marcel Marceau, Jean Claude Pascal. **Die Schoene Luegnerin**. A brilliant Eastmancolor FORUM FILM

**ARMON DAVID** — 3rd Week. **The F.B.I. Story**. Technicolor, starring James Stewart, Vera Miles. Hebrew & French subtitles. No complimentary tickets

**BEN-YEHUDA** — 9th Week. Sarita Montiel ("La Violetera") Maurice Ronet in their latest romance **MI ULTIMO TANGO**. 12 new hit songs in Eastman Color. Perfs.: 4, 7.15, 9.30

**CHEN** Tel. 29957 — 3rd Week. **THEY WERE TEN**. A Picture of Great Beauty, Drama and Suspense. English Subtitles. 3 Perf.: 3.30, 7.15, 9.30.

**EDEN** — Abd El Halim Hafez in **Days and Nights**. A musical melodrama

**"ESTHER" Cinema** — 4th Week. ROBERT MITCHUM — ELEANOR PARKER in one of the greatest **Home from the Hill**. M.G.M. in colour. Adults only

**GAT** Tel. 27066 — 2nd Week. The America which even Americans cannot recognize. **L'Amerique Insolite**. 3.30, 7.15, 9.30. transport available to all parts of the town after the perfs. Air conditioning

**HOD** — 2nd Week. A daring new wave in the French play **L'ANGE SALE**. With Peter Van Eyck, Genny Callias. Adults only.

**MIGDALOR** — Claude Titre, Nania Suchar. **LE CERCLE VICIEUX**. Adults only. 3.30; 7.15; 9.30

**MOGRABI** — Kim Novak, Kirk Douglas, Ernie Kovacs; Barbara Rush. **STRANGERS WHEN WE MEET**. Weekdays: 3.30; 7.15; 9.30. Adults only.

**OPHIR** — proudly presents MARISOL in a super-production picture **'UN RAYO DE LUZ'** (The Joy You Gave Me) Eastmancolor. 3.30; 7.15; 9.30

**ORION** — 7th Week. Warner Bros. Proudly Presents **"A SUMMER PLACE"** with SANDRA DEE, RICHARD EGAN, DOROTHY McGUIRE, ARTHUR KENNEDY and TROY DONAHUE. ADULTS ONLY

**PARIS** — Fernandel in his great picture **LE CHOMEUR DE CLOCHMERLE**. Daily: 4.00; 7.30; 9.30

**PEER** — Israel Premiere. **BUT NOT FOR ME**. Sparkling comedy with Clark Gable, Carol Baker, Lili Palmer, Lee J. Cobb

**RAMAT GAN** — STEVE REEVES, The Giant of Giants in a fabulous spectacle **GOLIATH AND THE BARBARIANS** in Manifest Colorscope. Sat.: 7.15 and 9.15. Daily: 4; 7.15; 9.15

**SHDEROTH** — 6th Week. The great Polish Production **Popiol i Diament** (Ashes and Diamonds) from the famous novel by J. Andrzejewski. Produced by A. Wajda

**TAMAR** — 2nd Week. **MAMBO BAR**. Starring Kay Fisher, Songs Dalida and dances Habibe. For adults only. Non stop performances 10 — 12 — 2 — 4. Evenings: 7.15 — 9.15

**TCHELET** Tel. 43950 — 3rd Week. **FIRST LOVE**

**YARON** — 8th Week. SHIRLEY MacLAINE, Venice award winner for this film, JACK LEMMON, in Billy Wilder's best comedy ever seen! **THE APARTMENT**. No complimentary tickets

**ZAMIR** — SUSAN HAYWARD in **I WANT TO LIVE**

**ZAFON** — 2nd Week. Margot Fonteyn—Michael Somes. Filmed in all its Superb Spectacle and Colour. **THE ROYAL BALLET** (Sadlers Wells). 6.30 & 9.15 only

## Jerusalem Cinemas

Commencing Saturday Nov. 19, 1960. Saturday: 6.45, 8.45. Weekdays: 3.30, 6.45, 8.45.

**Chen** CINEMA-JERUSALEM, 72 Jaffa Rd., Tel. 22055 — 3rd and last Week, an unusual film: an unforgettable experience: **BLAZING SANDS**. With the Israel star DALIA LAVIE. Natural colours, beautiful scenery.

**EDEN** Tel. 23829 — M.G.M.'s masterpiece of romance and passion. Ava Gardner, Anthony Franciosa, Amedeo Nazzari, Gino Cervi. **THE NAKED MAJA**. Technirama — Technicolor

**JERUSALEM** — Sat., Sun., Mon. **CASINO DE PARIS**. Katherine Valenta, Vittorio de Sica, Jilver Baku. Tues., Wed., Thurs. **LES POSSEDES**. Madeleine Robinson, Rafe Valone, Magali Noel. All week: Princess Margaret's Wedding

**HABIRAH** Tel. 26399 — 2nd Week. Weekdays: 3.30, 6.45, 9 p.m. **Sapphire**. Nigel Patrick, Yvonne Mitchell, Michael Craig, Paul Massie. Hebrew and French titles. Also on Friday at 3

**ARNON** Tel. 24829 — At public request, 3rd Week, the outstanding Israel picture **THEY WERE TEN**. No performance on Friday

**OR-GIL** Tel. 26486 — Tony Wright. **Plus de Whisky Pour Callaghan**. Based on Peter Cheyney's novel

**ORION** Tel. 22914 — The story of Franz Liszt **SONG WITHOUT END**. Dirk Bogarde, Capucine. Columbia Film in Cinemascope & Colour. Also Sunday at 10.30 a.m. No complimentary tickets or reductions

**ORNA** Tel. 24733 — The most explosive crime era in our history **SHADOW OF FEAR** (Murder Inc.) Stuart Whitman, May Britt, Henry Morgan. For adults only

**RON** Tel. 23104 — ROMY SCHNEIDER takes you on vacation in bewitching Sicily in the sparkling comedy **SCAMPOLO**. Technicolor. Hebrew-French Subtitles. also Sunday at 10.30 a.m. Friday at 3 **MEN FROM COLORADO**

**SEMADAR** Tel. 33742 — 2nd week. Evenings only. Emmanuelle Riva, Eiji Okada. **Hiroshima Mon Amour**. The greatest film of our time

**TEL OR** Tel. 23570 — **No Time for Tears**. The picture with a happy heart. Anna Neagle, Sylvia Syms, Anthony Quayle. Forum Film — Cinemascope

**ZION HALL** Tel. 22286 — **Elephant Walk**. ELIZABETH TAYLOR — PETER FINCH — DANA ANDREWS. A powerful & gripping drama! A thrilling tale of romance and adventure in exotic and mysterious Ceylon. In Technicolor

Commencing Saturday, November 19.

**EDISON** Tel. 24056 — A proud banner is raised. Make way for the mighty **John Paul Jones**. Robert Stack, Marisa Pavan, Charles Coburn. Friday at 2.30 "Le Roman de Mon Amour"

**STUDIO** Tel. 24055 — Sat.: 6.45, 8.45. Daily: 3.30, 6.45, 8.45. 2nd Week. The outstanding British comedy **Carry on Nurse** with the cast of "Carry on Sergeant". Also on Friday

## Haifa Cinemas

From Saturday, Nov. 19, 1960

**AMPHITHEATRE** Tel. 4018 — 3rd Week. The epic of love, faith and devotion **The Story of Ruth** with ELANA EDEN. Owing to its length the main feature starts at 4, 6.45, 9.10 p.m. sharp.

**ARMON** Tel. 4848 — The Director of "I want to Live" makes you live the suspense of your lifetime! **Odds Against Tomorrow**. Harry Belafonte, Robert Ryan. For adults only

**ATZMON** Tel. 3003 — 4th Week. Warner Bros. present **A SUMMER PLACE**. Technicolor. Dorothy McGuire, Richard Egan — Sandra Dee. For adults only. No complimentary tickets. Owing to length of film, evening performances start at 6.45 and 9.15 sharp.

**EN DOR** Tel. 3421 — During the whole week Haifa Premiere! The great Turkish drama **FOSFORLU GEVRIYE**. Neriman Koksal, Orhan Gunsiray. Suspense, Romance and Oriental Dances! 2 perfs. nightly: 6.45 & 9.

**GAL OR** Tel. 4587 — **High Flight**. Ray Milland. Cinemascope. Mats.: FAR HORIZON, THE YELLOW BALLOON, STAMPEDED

**MAY** Tel. 2858 — **Conspiracy of Hearts** with Lili Palmer, Sylvia Sims, David Kossoff, Anna Mitchel

**MIRON** Tel. 3003 — 2nd Week. The world famous comedy hit **Femmes d'un Ete**. Technicolor. Michel Morgan, Sylvia Koscina. For adults only

**MORIAH** Tel. 6582 — 3rd Week. **DIE RATTEN** with Maria Schell, Curd Jurgens. Outstanding acting. By Gerhard Hauptman. For adults only.

**ORAH** Tel. 4017 — Silvana Mangano, Jeanne Moreau, Van Heflin. **Five Branded Women**. A Paramount release.

**ORION** Tel. 4020 — **STRANGLERS FROM BOMBAY**. Columbia Picture in Cinemascope and colour. Jay Ralph — Van Holden. For adults only.

**ORLY** Tel. 81000 — One minute — Carmelit Terminus. 2nd Week. The year's most fascinating and amusing picture **THE PASSIONATE STRANGER**. Margaret Leighton, Ralph Richardson. Technicolor. 2 perfs. nightly 6.45 & 9.

**PEER** Tel. 2232 — Sarita Montiel, in an exciting and gripping drama hit **LE BAGNE DES FILLES PERDUES** (In Search of Lost Women). For adults only.

**TAMAR** Tel. 2856 — 2nd Week. Columbia Pictures Presents Gary Cooper, Rita Hayworth, Van Heflin, Tab Hunter in **They Came to Cordura** in Cinemascope

# ISRAEL'S WEEK

## World's Mayors in Tel Aviv

SIX hundred and seventy seven delegates, wives, and observers from 33 countries arrived in Israel this week for the 18th Congress of the International Union of Local Authorities. On the day before the congress opened, the President, Professor P. J. Oud, reported that he had originally expected 200 to 300 acceptances but had received the unexpected number of 500. Twenty-four hours later he had to handle another 100 arrivals due to a sudden last-minute rush. It speaks volumes for the progress of Israel's tourist industry and the skill of the organizing committee of the conference that there were only minor hitches in arrangements.

This is the largest international congress ever to take place in Israel. Israel was selected as a venue because of the growing importance of Africa and Asia in the world; the theme of this congress is the role of local government in the development areas, and Israel was obviously considered an ideal "laboratory" because of efforts here to build new towns and villages in areas previously condemned as unfit for settlement.

This is yet another proof that Israel's concentration on getting on with practical work is the best way to win friends and influence people. Both the developing countries and long-established states are less concerned with the sterile feuds of the past than with possibilities of finding solutions for common problems.

The presence in Israel of Mr. Willy Brandt, Mayor of West Berlin, inspired the same protests as usual. Mr. Brandt met these in a courageous speech in which he said that he was aware of the terrible burden of the past borne by a German. Nevertheless, he brought greetings from Berlin and municipalities of his country, and added that all responsible people in Germany have tried to learn the lessons of history, to enable others to forgive.

Local authorities throughout the free world face the same problems; the difficulties that worry the mayor of a new town in one of Israel's development areas are giving sleepless nights to leading citizens in Brazil, Ceylon, Trinidad, Tobago and hundreds of other towns in the 32 countries belonging to the International Union of Local Authorities. The discovery that municipalities have so much in common led to the unions' formation in 1913.

IULA's basic objective is to attain international cooperation and friendship between peoples. Its more specific aims are to promote local autonomy, to contribute towards the improvement of local administration, to study the activities of municipalities and to encourage participation in civic affairs by the general population.

Its activities involve the exchange of specialized knowledge and information, the organization of meetings of experts, the arrangement of international visits for study purposes and the publication of reports on specific problems.

The highlights of the Organization's programme are the international congresses held every two years. Each congress has a specific theme. On previous occasions the subjects were education; water supply and sewerage; finance; traffic congestion; social services; the expansion of towns. Previous congresses were held in Brussels, Paris, Geneva, Brighton, Vienna, Rome, The Hague and Berlin. The present Congress is the first ever to take place outside Europe.

IULA maintains regular contacts with members by means of a news-sheet, "IULA Information," a magazine, "IULA Quarterly," and a bibliographical list of new additions to its library.

The General Secretariat is in The Hague. At present the Secretary-General is Mr. N. Arkema, of the Netherlands.

*Mayor Willy Brandt speaking at the opening of the IULA Conference in Tel Aviv.*

Photo by Rapi

## New Gem for Capital

A diamond merchants from the world's leading exchanges looked on, Jerusalem's IL1.5m. Diamond Centre was formally opened this week, marking an impressive step forward in the industrialisation of the Capital. The Centre will certainly attract an increasing number of diamond workers to Jerusalem and encourage others to enter the field. Behind its imposing, four-storey facade, the Centre supplies all the facilities needed in the trade, including a branch of the Union Bank, which is instrumental in financing operations in this field. One thousand persons are eventually expected to work in the Centre.

The slogan "1,000 new industrial workers a year" has for years been sounded by the Jerusalem Municipality—and the Jerusalem Economic Corporation, which financed the Centre. Although this target figure has never been reached, the industrialization of the city is steadily growing.

Everything possible is being done to bring skilled labour to the Capital, although many industrialists continue to complain of the difficulty in finding experienced and capable workers.

One of the difficulties in expansion is the expense and shortage of land on which to build factories. The decision to establish an industrial zone in the 400-dunam former Talpiot *ma'abara* will, it is believed, go a long way in meeting this difficulty.

Another stumbling-block is the cost of transportation. Although rail transport is much cheaper, the high labour cost in loading operations at the railway stations makes it cheaper (but still not cheap enough) to send a van directly to its destination.

Labour-management relations are unusually good in Jerusalem — and the 10-day work stoppage at the Jerusalem Shoe Corporation has pointed up the fact that strikes are a comparatively rare phenomenon in the Capital.

The shoe plant strike dragged on as the management demanded the dismissal of the alleged trouble-makers who led sit-down and slow-down strikes — or that they be placed on "vacation." The Jerusalem Labour Council wants the plant opened immediately, employing the so-called "trouble-makers," whose fate would be decided later by a committee composed of both representatives of the workers and the management.

## Dry Holes

LAPIDOT'S oil prospectors ran out of luck this week when, after a prolonged spate of successful drilling activities, Wells Number Four at Negba and Number Two at Nirim turned out to be dry. This news is particularly disappointing since the Nirim structure was officially considered "most promising." It now appears that the sand pinch-outs found there earlier were freak symptoms and were not directly related to any continuous subterranean strata. The only positive application of this news lies in a pointer to Lapidot where not to drill — apparently the entire area westwards towards Gaza may have to be written off prospecting maps.

The situation is different at Negba Four. There, company geologists are making good use of the drilling log to pinpoint the site for the next drilling. The existence of an oil field is undisputed, but its pattern is still unknown. Any drilling within the 30-acre concession area, including 'dry' wells, can only help in the long and costly process of tracing the underground topography.

The Naphta company this week drilled through the gas-bearing level at Kidod Two in the Judean Desert. While the cautious company management was still unable to confirm the discovery of gas there, there seems little cause to doubt the outcome. The company is also reported to be speeding up its planning of Well Number Seven in the Zohar field near Number Six, where oil was discovered a number of weeks ago.

But perhaps the most spectacular of recent activities concerns the beginnings of the six-inch pipeline project to link the Dead Sea Works to the Zohar field. Solel Boneh confidently pledged itself to complete the 30-kilometre line within 100 days — and forfeit IL1,000 for every day it is late. Differences in elevation between Kedi Zohar and the Dead Sea Works are over 30,000 feet. The area is a picture-book desert, criss-crossed with deep ravines, inaccessible and of course, entirely without water. Solel Boneh was this week reported to be moving up its heavy equipment, beginning construction of a track that will run parallel to the line.

## Police Methods

ON January 7, 1958, Avigail Salomon, 29-year-old mother of two children, was found strangled to death in an abandoned shack at Kibbutz Givat Brenner, where she and her family had lived for several years. Shortly afterward, her husband, Zion Salomon, and his brother Pinhas were arrested by police on suspicion of having murdered Avigail because she was unfaithful — dealing with the matter in accordance with a custom allegedly prevalent in some parts of India, from whence the Salomon family came.

Zion Salomon denied having killed his wife. Police planted an informer in Salomon's cell and claimed that the latter persuaded the defendant to plead guilty to manslaughter, if the police would agree not to press murder charges. When the informer, a prisoner with a long criminal record, became involved in elaborate lies the police quickly withdrew him from Court; the Court itself changed the charge from murder to manslaughter, since the prosecution did not show premeditation.

### Rooms 'Bugged'

The trial has been dragging on since May, but two of the most interesting developments occurred this week. First, police introduced some tape recordings made by "bugging" the rooms of the Salomon family in the kibbutz. (When the defence claimed that this was illegal, the police replied that they were given permission by the kibbutz secretariat.) The Court, despite opposition from the defence, decided to admit the tape recordings as evidence, in a rather strict interpretation of the relevant laws; the bench said the Law contains no provision banning recordings as evidence; but, at the same time, it expressed strong disapproval of the wiring of the rooms by police, stating that this, itself, constitutes a violation of privacy.

## Sahar Trial Confusion

ANOTHER much discussed court case was meanwhile nearing its conclusion in a Tel Aviv District Court. It was the trial of Mr. Yehezkel Sahar, presently Ambassador to Vienna, and formerly Inspector-General of Police, who is accused of perjury in his testimony given some time ago in the Ilsel suit brought by Amos Ben-Gurion against Shurat Hamitnadvim. The latter organization charged at the time that Mr. Amos Ben-Gurion, himself one of the top police officers in the country, had a hand in closing the file against a friend, Yashayahu Yarkoni, who was accused of misusing IRSO funds in Germany. During the original libel trial, Mr. Sahar testified that there was no suspicion against Mr. Yarkoni in the IRSO affair. When the libel case reached the Supreme Court (on appeal by Shurat Hamitnadvim), the Court in its verdict stated that Mr. Sahar had given false testimony.

Mr. Sahar's perjury trial, so far, has been rather confusing, with the prosecution getting involved in side issues and lengthy discussions on the admissibility of tape-recorded protocols from the lower Court hearings, instead of the customary written protocols. Testimony was given and rejected, charges made and withdrawn. Nevertheless, the prosecution did prove that a special police officer had been sent out to Germany and had reported back on testimony implicating Mr. Yarkoni.

### Semantic Dispute

The fact that no orders were given to prevent Mr. Yarkoni's leaving was used as a central argument in the semantic dispute over the meaning of the word "suspect." The prosecution maintained (as apparently did the Supreme Court) that a person against whom a criminal file has been opened and in connection with whom a special police investigator is sent abroad to collect evidence is under suspicion; Mr. Shaar and his defence, on the other hand, claimed that a person is "suspect" only if the evidence against him is such as to warrant his submission to Court. In such cases, incidentally, the prevention of departure abroad of the suspect can be pressed in Court by the police. This was not the case regarding Mr. Yarkoni, the defence maintained.

## Cyprus Draw

THE nearly 1,000 Israelis who travelled to Cyprus for a week-end football spree fully expected a bag of goals from the Israel National Eleven against Cyprus, in the first leg of their World Cup encounter. However, the Israel footballers never got moving into top gear, and had to be satisfied with a 1:1 draw. This result came as a disappointment after Israel's great soccer form last season and its quite creditable performance in winning second spot in the Asian soccer championships in Korea last month. The blame was put partly on the rough, sparsely-grassed pitch in Nicosia and the radical changes trainer Giula Mendy made in the Israel attack. Mandy lined up three Petah Tikva Hapoel forwards, Steimach, Kaufman and Ratzabi, and excluded all Tel Aviv Maccabi players.

Mandy has hinted that he was dissatisfied with the performance of the Israel attack, and that for the return match he will again make a series of changes. The return game is at Ramat Gan on Nov. 27.

*Parliamentary Report*

*By Lea Ben Dor*

# JUNTAS AND MONEYMAKERS

ON occasion one might sit in the Knesset for quite a long time without discovering just what is being debated. This week a number of minor points of law were under review preparatory to changes in legislation. But even if the changes are generally acceptable, it would scarcely do for the opposition — or even the junior members of the coalition — to accept them without a little cavilling. Presumably nobody objects to the amendment of one of the regulations concerning police control of public meetings and demonstrations. As it stands the law provides that the Police Commander of an area may declare at his discretion that such functions in his area require a licence, and that he need give no explanation of a refusal to grant a licence. This latter provision is to be struck off, and in future it will be possible to demand an explanation of any such refusal. An unsatisfactory explanation will be subject to challenge in the courts, it is assumed. To listen to the debate one might have guessed that Though Police were finally to be introduced.

Another amendment presented this week is intended to close a small loop-hole in the law. There is a tax on promissory notes, still the commonest form of payment in this country. There is only a nominal fee on cheques. Experienced operators realised long ago that a post-dated cheque will serve exactly like a promissory note, and avoid the tax. The proposed change is that any cheque should become valid immediately, regardless of the date it bears. Again, nobody could exactly object. Mr. Yohanan Bader, of Herut, said he was all in favour of banning post-dated cheques. He had always understood that the difference between cheques and promissory notes was that cheques are written by people who have money, and notes by those who haven't, but nevertheless he went on to a long indictment of the Israel financial system.

Debates would be more persuasive if speakers kept to the point.

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IT was a bristling Mr. Ben-Gurion that climbed the speaker's desk to reply to the insinuations of Dr. Moshe Sneh (Communist) that the Army does not obey its civilian masters. He bristled because he does not wish to raise the great Lavon debate again, at least until the Ministerial Committee on this subject has finished its investigation and came to some conclusion. He bristled because aspersions were being cast at the Army, and again because he resents having to say anything more than "The answer is in the negative" to anyone asking a question in the name of the Communist party of Israel.

What had finally brought him close to boiling point was Dr. Sneh's suggestion that if Army leaders had not acted entirely on their own in the 1954 "security mishap", then they had done so in consultation with "a person whom they had not been entitled to consult", and that the group was that which centred around Mr. Ben-Gurion (who was at the time in retirement at Sde Boker). The implication was obvious. It has been batted around steadily in the political gossip circuit and referred to obliquely in the press since one of the early heros of "who had given the order," why, he had. There was a barrel of laughter. Anything that followed was bound to be accepted in good humour.

Mr. Dayan said that to his mind the most important point was that no Government would or could force anyone to grow vegetables against his will. The Vegetable Growers' Board had wanted to experiment with the export of "Moneymakers." The Government could act only with technical advice and, in this case, an administrative order banning the growing of other types of tomatoes during the "Moneymaker" season. He explained later that only about a third of any crop can be exported, and that it is essential that the country is assured of a market at home. Israel housewives do not like the small, firm, plum-shaped "Moneymaker," which has less juice than the old-fashioned large round tomato, and will not buy it if others are available. Yet only the small tomato keeps well enough for export, and in any case the London housewife prefers it.

The fact was, he said, that no other strain had been found that was suitable for export; if anyone had suggestions he would be glad to hear them. There had been a rise of 50 to 100 per cent in the price of tomatoes this year; but the "Moneymakers" had only reached the market in the middle of October, and by now the shortage had been overcome, and there was enough for both export and the canning industry. Production had been only slightly lower, but demand had increased, partly as a result of poor tree fruit crops. In October, 5,000 tons of tomatoes had been marketed, compared with 4,700 tons last October, and yet prices had been high because the demand had increased.

By the time he said he was quite willing for a debate Mr. Dayan had practically exhausted the subject of tomatoes.

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THERE had been talk off and on of a coalition crisis over the proposed motion for the agenda on the return of the political youth movements to the schools, presented by Mrs. Emma Talmi (Mapam) and Mrs. Ruth Heltin (Ahdut Ha'avoda). Mrs. Talmi complained about political activity in the schools. Everybody complained about the young people. They were no longer just a manner of speaking; it had become almost a matter of character. Yet the ban on the work of the pioneering movements in the schools was only an answer to what is happening in the streets." Education must be the protection against hooliganism. A man with a doctor's diploma who left Israel because conditions and salaries were not right here was no more than a Levantine doctor. Without pioneering vision all education would remain Levantine. Children from 12 to 14 were not infants. That was the age where the real debates were held; the Knesset could do with some debates like that.

Mrs. Heltin was more outspoken and also more practical. Only 34 per cent of the sons of Histadrut members were joining the Histadrut, she said. The fault lay with the schools. First the Labour trend had been abolished, and now the pioneering movements had been excluded from the elementary schools. There was no training for pioneering, and children took it for granted that they should choose the easier way and easier jobs. We had been celebrating the 50th anniversary of Degania and of the pioneer movement as a whole. But it is not enough to celebrate the kibbutz movement. We need a realistic answer to the problem of reserves. These reserves are to be found in the younger generation. To guide this youth into the settlements and the border villages, to go against the stream, they must be taught to do so from an early age, and those who are settlers themselves must have access to the schools." It was not true that rival youth movements in the schools caused dissension among pupils. She wound up by saying that she would insist on her motion "in the hope that a Knesset debate would produce understanding on this subject and cause the Government to rescind its ban."

Mr. Abba Eban, the Minister of Education, replied that nobody wished to exclude pioneering from the schools, or keep the children out of the youth movements. These were being helped and strengthened by the Government in every possible way. All that was forbidden was canvassing for members in the schools by rival political groups.

In the vote dismissing the motion, Mapai was supported only by the General Zionists, which was a little embarrassing. As though to even matters out, the left-wing parties were supported by Herut. The other two Coalition members discreetly left the hall.

Mapai claims that the question of the youth movements was not agreed on by them as a subject on which the two left-wing parties were entitled to separatist views, as, say, the matter of the supply of arms to Germany. They were apparently offered a cabinet debate on the subject if they would abandon their motions for the agenda, or at least not bring them to the vote. The very fact of the two coalition parties' vote against the Government on this question is probably as good an explanation as any of the exclusion of their youth movements from the Government schools.

There seems no likelihood of a crisis over this occasion and the left wing is slowly re-establishing its right to vote as it pleases.

*THE MIDDLE EAST SCENE*

*By Amnon Barter*

## Business Before Politics

TOWARDS the end of last week, King Hussein inaugurated the last sector of Jordan's new 200-mile all-weather road from Amman to Aqaba. The road, the Amman authorities hope, will become a main channel of eastern trade for Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and Iraq, in an agreement was concluded between Iraq and Jordan regulating trade, transport and travel arrangements between the two countries. The Jordanians expressed the hope that diplomatic relations between the two countries will soon be resumed, and their Deputy Minister of Interior promised that special stores would be allotted in the Port of Aqaba for incoming Iraqi imports.

### Road Cost $7.5M.

THE importance of the completed Amman-Aqaba road can hardly be exaggerated. Official estimates from Amman indicate that, apart from increasing Jordan's economic security, the road will save 30 per cent of the overland transport costs to Aqaba for Jordanian phosphate, the country's most valuable export, and will also make imports cheaper. The road has cost some $7.5m, and in a speech at the inaugural ceremony, Bahjat al-Talhouni, the Jordan Prime Minister, thanked the British Government for their help in financing the project. In addition to the cost of the road itself, another estimated $7.5m. was spent on modernising Aqaba, Jordan's only sea outlet — and here, too, British financial and technical aid was decisive.

The saving in time and effort is also great. The new desert road cuts the time of the journey between Amman and Aqaba from eight hours by car to four, and, for lorries, from three days — with stops at rest houses — to a mere six hours. On the uncertain tracks which existed hitherto, the 460-mile return journey from the capital to Aqaba and back was an undertaking which heavy lorries could accomplish no more than three times a month. Now a lorry can make the return journey in a day.

### Boost to Tourism

The effect of the new road on tourism is expected to be considerable. Tourism, which in these past three years of drought has been the brightest feature of the Jordan economic scene, is a branch of the economy that the Jordanians have been cultivating with care. Fostered by newly appointed American promotion experts, the tourist trade this year reached its highest level since the Palestine conflict. For tourists — mainly free-spending Americans who have been keeping the airlines, taxis and guides in Jordan very busy — the new road will also facilitate access to Petra, ancient capital of the Nabatean Kingdom: a trip there from Jerusalem or Amman will now take only two or three days — or if you are in hurry you may even manage to make it in 24 hours.

But, apart from their importance for the tourist trade, communications have been attracting a good deal of attention in Amman. In addition to the new Aqaba-Amman road, which is of course of great importance for the country's economy, the Iraqi Communists should be pleased by such a development, but only as a limited and strictly temporary device. As to the "nationalists" — an appellation which embraces pan-Arab as well as Iraqi nationalist elements — they have ample reason to be apprehensive of a revival of the Fertile Crescent plan.

Now this project, — an originally Hashemite plan to unite Syria, Lebanon, Transjordan, Palestine and Iraq — has the power adherents to many people on many counts. For the pan-Arab nationalists who look to Cairo for guidance, the project, if and when realised, will mean the final exclusion of Egypt from Arab politics; for those Iraqis who believe in an independent and integrated Iraq, the idea is clearly unacceptable: such a union would so change the internal communal and national make-up of the country that the position of the minorities would be gravely endangered. Finally, the Communists should have their own misgivings about a plan which, according to them, will bring the Arab "forces of reaction" together and make the chances of a Communist take-over even more negligible.

The reason for this reluctance is not far to seek. In the first place, Kassem's whole movement was pronouncedly anti-monarchical and the first step his regime took in the foreign field was the dissolution of the short-lived Arab Federation (the union of Iraq and Jordan). A sudden shift now to an attitude of close friendship with Amman would seem hard to swallow. Secondly, a really close rapprochement with Amman would be to the liking neither of Kassem's supporters nor of his opponents — nor of those who permanently vacillate between the two.

For, insofar as Jordan is a mortal enemy of Cairo,


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DEPARTURES FROM LOD AIRPORT

| Day | Hour | Carrier | To |
|---|---|---|---|
| SUN. Nov. 23 | 0030 | EL AL | Rome, Zurich |
| | 0050 | T.W.A. | Rome, Milan, Geneva, Paris, Shannon, Boston, New York |
| | 0610 | ALITALIA | Rome |
| | 0700 | B.E.A. | Athens, Rome, London |
| | 1000 | BR. AL. | Athens, Paris, London, New York |
| | 1200 | AIR FRANCE | Rome, Paris |
| | 1255 | B.O.A.C. | Teheran (Mon.) (To the Far East) |
| SUN. Nov. 23 | 1340 | EL AL | Tehran (To the Far East) |
| | 1350 | EL AL | Rome, Munich |
| | 1600 | EL AL | Istanbul |
| | 1610 | SWISSAIR | Athens, Zurich |
| | 1615 | AIR FRANCE | Rome, Paris |
| | 1650 | OLYMPIC | Athens, Rome, Paris, London |
| | 1800 | CYPRAIR | Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul |
| | 1420 | B.O.A.C. | Geneva, London, New York |
| | 1700 | EL AL | Nicosia |
| TUES. Nov. 22 | 0010 | EL AL | Leopoldville, Johannesburg |
| | 0130 | AIR FRANCE | Teheran, Karachi, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Tokyo |
| | 0800 | EL AL | Zurich, Brussels |
| | 0820 | ALITALIA | Athens, Rome |
| | 0900 | K.L.M. | Munich, Amsterdam |
| | 1300 | EL AL | Rome, Paris, London, New York |
| | 2215 | OLYMPIC | Athens |
| WED. Nov. 23 | 0000 | EL AL | Rome, Vienna |
| | 0015 | AIR FRANCE | Rome, Paris |
| | 0650 | OLYMPIC | Athens, Rome, Paris, London |
| | 1600 | CYPRAIR | Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul |
| | 2220 | CYPRAIR | Nicosia |
| | 2245 | B.O.A.C. | Teheran (Thurs.) (To the Far East) |
| THURS. Nov. 24 | 0600 | AIR FRANCE | Teheran |
| | 0700 | SWISSAIR | Athens, Geneva, Zurich |
| | 0720 | T.W.A. | Athens, Rome, Paris, New York |
| | 0800 | EL AL | Zurich, Brussels |
| | 0825 | SABENA | Vienna, Brussels |
| | 0900 | EL AL | Istanbul |
| | 0950 | B.E.A. | Athens, Rome, London |
| | 1300 | BR. AL | Rome, Paris |
| | 1420 | B.O.A.C. | Geneva, London, New York |
| | 1720 | EL AL | Nicosia |
| | 2220 | AIR FRANCE | Paris (Fri.) |
| FRI. Nov. 25 | 0650 | OLYMPIC | Athens, Rome, Paris, London |
| | 1300 | BR. AL | Rome, Munich, London |
| | 1320 | K.L.M. | Rome, Amsterdam |
| | 1700 | EL AL | Athens, Paris, London New York |

DEPARTURES FROM HAIFA PORT

| Date | s/s | to: |
|---|---|---|
| TUES. 22 | ERETRIA | Larnaca, Piraeus, Naples, Genoa |
| TUES. 25 | HERZL | Limassol, Naples, Marseilles |
| WED. 26 | MARMARA | Larnaca, Iskenderun, Izmir, Istanbul |
| THURS. 24 | ISTANBUL | Naples, Genoa, Marseilles |
| THURS. 24 | ADRIAS | Limassol, Piraeus, Brindisi |
| FRI. 26 | ZION | Naples, Palma, Gibraltar, New York |

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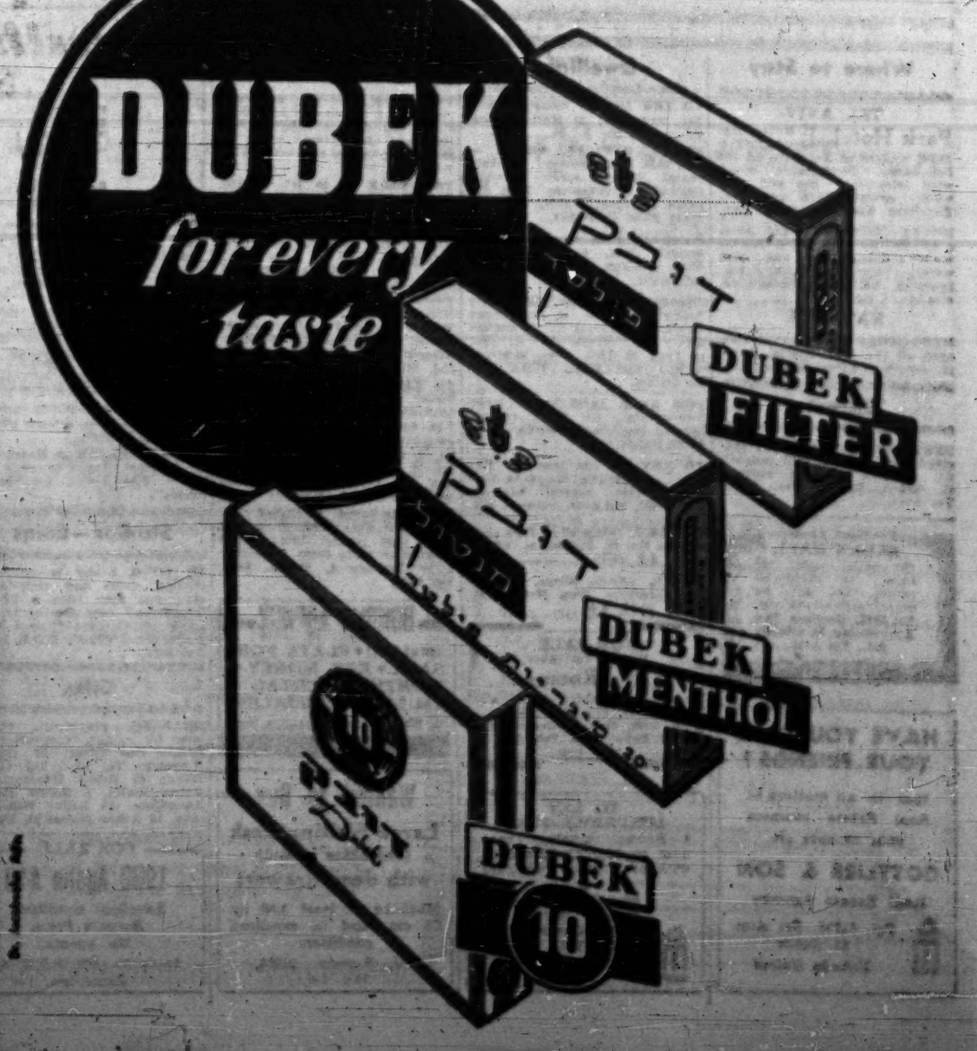

# Israel Through Indian Eyes

*By Prem Bhatia*

*The following is a condensation of a series of articles by the well-known Indian journalist, reproduced here by the courtesy of "The Times of India." In it, Mr. Bhatia reflects a sympathetic understanding of Israel's problems and a desire for real friendship with his country.*

AS he showed me into my room at the International hotel in Tel Aviv, the bell boy said with obvious feeling: "Welcome home, Sir! I hope you will be comfortable." Welcome home! It took me a few seconds to realise that I had been mistaken for a son of Israel — perhaps a Persian, a Turk or a visitor from Southern Italy, back home in the Promised Land like thousands of others of the Jewish faith from many parts of the world who now make a frequent pilgrimage to the country even if they do not go there for permanent settlement.

Pleasant surprises await the non-Jewish visitor who has heard much about Jewish "exclusiveness" and "aggressiveness," as he lands at Tel Aviv airport. He is treated with unobtrusive courtesy at the airport, is asked no awkward questions by customs officials, and by the time he arrives at his hotel he is already very much at home. Life is as normal as anywhere in the world except that the people around him are unexpectedly polite, gentle and helpful.

There are still signs of tension in the behaviour pattern of some of the new immigrants, but even among them the typical angularities for which Jews all over the world are easily identified have somehow ceased to exist. After 2,000 years of "exile" and persecution, the memory of which lies at the base of the Jewish character, their return "home" appears to have a miraculous effect on their reactions to life. They do not have to live as a Jewish minority in a hostile world; they are no more pointed at as Jews; therefore, they do not have to live in perpetual self-defence or to appear aggressive or exclusive. Once in Israel, the Jewish immigrant merges with the landscape. He becomes a part of his environment and is, therefore, at peace with himself and with the outside world. This transformation is a remarkable fact which a non-Jewish visitor can hardly fail to notice.

It would be wrong to say that the Arabs are as happy in a Jewish State as they would have been in a totally Arab State, but it would be equally wrong to think that they are miserable. Having acquired a homeland of their own, the Jews show the most marked concern for the minorities. The Arab's standards of living are by no means as high as those of the European immigrants, but these have clearly improved in comparison with conditions under the British Mandate. There is total freedom of conscience and worship. During my visit to Acre, for instance, it was time for the afternoon prayer, and from a mosque near where we sat down for lunch the call to the faithful rose above every other sound in the neighbourhood.

### Big Contrast

Jews — officials and others — emphatically denied any discrimination against the Moslem or Christian minorities and explained the obvious difficulties in the standards of living between the Western settlers and the Arabs as a natural consequence of the fact that the Arabs were much poorer at the start. There is strength in the argument even if the necessary allowances are made for an inevitable degree of suspicion with which the Arabs continue to be viewed. The argument is also supported by the fact that the standards of living of all Oriental immigrants were poor in comparison with those of their Western kinsmen before they arrived in Israel. For example, the settlers from the Yemen and Kurdistan, who were hundreds of years behind the settlers from Europe, have far from caught up yet with what may be described as a modern way of life. Most of them have yet to learn professional skills which will bring higher wages and, in course of time, a greater consciousness of a better life.

That Israel is a miracle of transformation will not be denied even by its opponents. Not only have the pioneering efforts of the Jewish settlers turned swamps and arid lands into rich and prosperous citrus orchards and vineyards or grown record crops of cotton and wheat in places where nothing grew before, they have also made an impressive beginning with industry.

An even more remarkable fact is the transformation of the human material. The Jews were never known as farmers anywhere in the world, but in Israel, both in the cooperative settlements and in individual farms, they have taken to cultivation with a zeal and efficiency which reflect enterprise, energy and the will to work.

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ISRAEL'S continued existence, leave alone development, depends not only on external sympathy and support but also on its internal strength. While the first two requisites are available in increasing measure, especially since the emergence of the newly independent States of Africa, active opposition continues from Israel's immediate neighbours in the Arab world. Her internal strength depends almost entirely on the calibre of her leadership — its imagination, capacity for organisation and the will to work and survive. There is no doubt that all these qualities exist.

### Integration Problems

Nevertheless the problem of national integration was not easy to solve. We refer repeatedly to the need for the emotional integration of the people of India. In Israel, where the racial cross-section is much more complex, the process was beset with even greater difficulties. The intricate pattern of a population representing 102 separate States had to be welded together to form one homogeneous nation, which would be above racial distinctions.

Among the favourable factors was a common religion. The Jews have always been known for their deep loyalty to their faith wherever they happened to be living for the time being. As a unifying force, the value of religion in their case cannot be overestimated.

While a common language was quickly imposed and adopted, the desirability of avoiding a direct solution in several other fields of integration was learnt from experience. For instance, the leaders realised early enough that, barring the basic requirements of hygiene and sanitation, it would be futile to impose a common standard of living. In consequence, there are still wide differences in their way of life between the Western and the Oriental immigrants. These, it is believed, will be narrowed down in the course of time as the earning potential of the Oriental settler increases through training in skilled professions. There is, however, a common law now about marriage. Polygamy is prohibited, though the law does not affect people who had already taken more than one wife.

Difficulties over racial integration arose in certain land settlements. It was first decided to settle two ethnic groups in a village, but the arrangement did not work and the two groups tended to remain separate. The process of integration was then shifted to the centre of the settlement — a small township, which all the villagers had to use for education, medical treatment and other necessary services. Here, the process of integration has been slower but more firmly based, as the schools and hospitals are common for all citizens irrespective of race or colour.

### Mixed Marriages

As was only natural, integration has been relatively easier with the younger generation. Already, I was told, marriages between the different ethnic groups are fairly common. The daughter of the Foreign Minister — herself a woman of uncommon distinction, who was born in Russia and brought up in the U.S.A. — is married to a Yemenite immigrant. The Prime Minister, Mr. Ben-Gurion, told me that marriages between Western males and Oriental women were more frequent than the opposite. A possible reason, he explained, was that Western males found more devotion and self-effacement among Oriental wives!

A certain amount of integration has also come, strangely enough, through Israel's special brand of socialism. Israel's Federation of Trade Unions — the Histadrut — has a membership of 700,000, representing 60 per cent. of the country's adult population. There is not a single profession which remains uncovered by the Federation. The Histadrut is not organised on political lines but is representative of all labour, ranging from Ministers and diplomats to self-employed wage-earners. Even the Communists are members of the Federation. As a unifying force, the Histadrut has a unique position in the country.

Both the Israel Prime Minister, Mr. Ben-Gurion, and the Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, with whom I had long interviews, said: "Of the 12 or 13 million Jews who live outside Israel, five million live in the U.S.A. and three million in the Soviet Union. The American Jews cannot come to Israel as they are happy where they are. The Russian Jews cannot come because they will not be allowed to. The maximum addition that we expect to our population is of the order of one to two million. We can easily absorb that. The whole of the Negev is still unexploited territory. We can use it. But under our basic laws we cannot prohibit Jewish immigration." Both this official and the Foreign Minister repeated Israel's undertaking to sign a peace treaty with the Arab States which would freeze the present boundaries under a U.N. guarantee.

A heartening feature of the Israel attitude to their immediate neighbours is that it has no trace of hate. Their approach is positive and constructive. Even in the attitude to Germany the element of hate is hardly noticeable, though a degree of fear persists. There is, at the same time, evidence of appreciation of Germany's acknowledgement of past ill-treatment of the Jews. During my interview with her the Israel Foreign Minister referred appreciatively to the payment of German reparations which amount to $800 million, in addition to cash payments to individual refugees. She said that while Bonn had refused to submit to Arab pressure against the payment of reparations, East Germany had not fulfilled her obligations. She said: "It is unnecessary to argue that the Germans in the eastern half of the country were no less responsible for the atrocities committed against the Jews."

To my question about how and when Arab opposition to Israel would end, Mr. Ben-Gurion said: "It will depend on the lead Mr. Nasser is prepared to give in the matter, and Mr. Nasser will be helped in his decision by the measure of recognition which Israels wins in the world. If we are economically and politically stable, the Arab world will have to come to terms with us." It was from that point of view, he added, that he deeply regretted India's attitude to Israel. Mr. Ben-Gurion was also of the view that tension in the Middle East would decrease in proportion to a reduction of the cold war. "We are a patient people," he said with a smile, "and we can wait as we have waited all this time."

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INDIA remains a sore point with Israel. While political contacts between the two countries have widened in recent years, New Delhi has shown no signs yet of sending a diplomatic representative to Jerusalem . . . (Mr. Ben-Gurion) referred sorrowfully to attempts made by him in the past to invite Mr. Nehru to Israel. The last such attempt was made very recently, but Mr. Nehru had again turned down the invitation.

### U.N. Resolution

The Israel Prime Minister strongly denied the charge that his country was an extension of Western influence in the Middle East. No less than 40 per cent of the Israel population, he explained, was Oriental. While the West had been helpful, it was wrong to think of the Jewish population of Israel as aliens to the soil. The decision to establish a Jewish State resulted from a resolution of the United Nations. The conflict with the Arab neighbours was not Israel's seeking; it had been forced upon her by the Arabs' refusal to let Israel exist.

The future alone will show how far the present mixture of races in Israel will succeed in becoming a homogeneous nation. But there is no doubt that Israel wishes to belong to the Middle East — if possible as a bridge between the East and the West. She has turned her back firmly in despair against Christianity in Europe and has based her hopes on a *detente* with the East, particularly its immediate neighbours in the Arab world and in Africa. Her admiration for India has not diminished and she retains the hope of winning Indian friendship. "We are more sorry than angry," Mr. Ben-Gurion said to me as I took leave of him at his simple, book-studded house in Tel Aviv.

*Drilling platform at Ashdod Port — also known as "the turtle".*

# Drilling the Sea at Ashdod

By YITZHAK YA'ACOBI

ASHDOD. — WHAT is the sea bed made of at Ashdod port?

The World Bank, which is financing the building of a harbour here, insisted that this question be answered before actual construction work began.

The job involved the drilling of about 15 shafts underwater to a depth of approximately 30 metres below sea level — a difficult operation of which local firms had no previous experience. Two firms that won a bid for the job failed to execute it successfully. By the time the job was eventually assigned to Solel Boneh's harbour construction company, not only money but much valuable time had been lost. The work requires a calm sea — a condition which a south-east wind generally produces. *Khamseen* weather, which comes between April and July and September - November, was needed. In September, Solel Boneh began preparations.

A major difficulty lay in the fact that the difference in the depth of the water near the shore, where the wharves will be, and one-and-a-half kilometres out at sea, where the breakwater is to be constructed, required drilling towers of different heights. This difficulty was overcome by building towers consisting of several sections and thus adjustable to different depths. The basis of the tower was a triangle, each of whose sides was 12 m. long. Upon it, a platform was mounted which, in turn, carried the actual tower. The whole had to be very solid, so as to withstand possible storms.

The towers were constructed at the company's workshops in Givat Rambam near Tel Aviv. Owing to their size — the complete tower is approximately 22 m. heigh and weighs some 30 tons — they had to be transported in separate parts and assembled on site. The problem of moving the towers from one drilling site to another was solved by installing a crane of 30 tons lifting capacity on a raft. The raft was adapted to its purpose by the "Hayama" Israel Shipyards and Engineering Company. Other equipment that had to be provided included tugs, an auxiliary crane and diving gear.

### Eager Volunteers

A personnel call went out for trained seamen and highly skilled drillers who were able and willing to work at top speed, so as to use to the full whatever calm days were forthcoming. Volunteer response was keen. The challenge of a nationally important job never before done by Israelis and unwillingness to call in foreign manpower outweighed the natural reluctance of urban workers to leave town. Some came from the "Ogen" United Shipyards, Haifa, boatmen came from Tel Aviv-Jaffa Port, and drillers from "Tahal." At their head was an engineer, Mr. Y. Enniafeld. Equipment and personnel arrived at Ashdod on October 11th.

### Saving Dollars

A recent tour of the area showed that 10 drillings were already completed. The remaining four or five were expected to be finished next week, weather permitting. The American engineers of the Frederick Harris Company were full of praise for the skill and boundless devotion of the local crews.

The job cost some IL300,000. Had it been done by foreign experts, it would have cost an estimated $250,000.

Visitors on the recent tour stood on the breakwater of the Electric Corporation's anchorage as a "flottila" slowly drew near. It consisted of two tugs and the huge raft, with a crane firmly gripping one of the towers. At last it reached base. The "commander," 58-year-old Shalom Lerner, of "Ogen," told the guests that he and his fellow workers hoped to return for the actual building of the harbour. Mr. Lerner's deputy, Moshe Dubrov, said this was the kind of job some people dream about in vain all their lives. It was a serious challenge, but afforded tremendous satisfaction.

Yitzhak Lipsker is the foreman of the drillers. He has handled tricky jobs before, he states, but nothing quite like this. The principal achievement was in the careful planning and preparation, which took into account every possible contingency.

Significantly, the man who carried out this essential preliminary to a great new national venture hail not only from Europe but from Morocco, Algeria and Persia as well.

# I.A.F. to 'Bomb' Rain Out of Clouds

By ZEEV SCHUL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

IT is an illusion to assume that the "cloud-seeding" programme, now to be tried in this country for the first time, will provide Israel with push-button weather.

The "dry" facts are that next year's water consumption — set at 1,350 million cubic metres — will continue to overexploit the country's natural resources. And there is very little chance that greater consumption will be possible before the completion of the Jordan pipe line in several years.

The original idea of "milking the clouds" may have been inspired by the fact that only a small fraction of the water content of clouds — about five per cent — spends itself in rain. Even a small increase of this percentage would appreciably increase rainfall. Translated into cubic metres, an increase of one millimetre of rain over an area roughly one-third the size of Israel (which approximates the size of each of the two target areas selected for cloud-seeding here) would add 10 million cubic metres of water annually to the area. The bulk of this would undoubtedly be lost by evaporation, run-off and otherwise, but a substantial quantity would still be left to enrich underground reserves, and — as in our case — help restore the output of surface sources such as the Yarkon, which, according to recent surveys, may take two to three years to recover from the combined assault of drought and over-exploitation.

### Seeding Technique

Seeding is based on the introduction of artificial nuclei into supercooled (minus 5° c and cooler) clouds of suitable depth and water content. These nuclei, according to one theory, cause the droplets in the cloud layers to fall and grow by collision — resulting in rain.

In Israel, first experiments were made in 1949 and 1950, when individual cumulus clouds were seeded from aircraft on 10 different occasions with either dry ice (solid carbon dioxide) or a silver iodide solution. During most of these experiments, good results were observed from observation aircraft flying below the clouds.

In 1951, the aircraft seeding experiments were discontinued and less expensive ground-generated silver-iodide smoke generators were used. The generators burned the iodide in a coke mixture and the smoke was carried into the clouds by rising air currents. Again the results were favourable, though inconsistent. Full statistical evaluation of both these experiments was impossible in view of the limited scope of the air-seeding and technical problems concerning the generators. Though the number of generators was gradually increased till a nationwide network was in operation by last year, the three-year drought further complicated matters.

### Australian Method

The generator system was finally abandoned this year when the rainfall committee, headed by senior meteorologist Shmuel Jaffe, resolved to adopt an Australian method devised by Mr. E.G. Bowen, chief of the division of radiophysics of the Australian Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization. The results of Mr. Bowen's experiments, first disclosed at the International Conference on Science at the Weizmann Institute last August, showed precipitation increases of up to 30 per cent in one of his selected target areas and increases of five to thirty per cent in three others. Each of the Australian target areas was roughly the size of Israel.

The preference of aircraft over ground generators "rooted" to a site is understandable, in spite of the expense involved. Ground generators only become effective at a distance of 15-35 kms. from their location, while airplane seeding, as used in the Bowen experiment, can follow an involved pattern, and even more important, adjust their "contact" according to prevailing meteorological conditions. Thus, in the case of Israel, seeding can be carried out some distance out at sea, ensuring precipitation by the time the clouds reach our

(Continued on Page VIII)

# Who Gave the Order?

By EPHRAIM KISHON

WHEN Minister of Agriculture and former Chief of Staff . . . n ordered an investigation of the rumours according to which he had allegedly given instructions for the exclusive growing of "Moneymaker" tomato here, it became clear that the affair could no longer be kept out of the public eye.

It will be remembered that about a year ago the Ministry of Agriculture had ordered all farmers to grow only "Moneymaker" tomatoes which sell like hot cakes on the British market. The order was carried out to the leter, but unfortunately the plants were suddenly been attacked by a

mishap, and the great export expectations went up in smoke. Certain circles tried to put the blame on the Minister, as if he could be held responsible for the actions of his office. To clear his name the Minister asked for an investigation.

Before the three-man committee, made up of two Justices and a gardener, Minister . . .n directly accused the "Carrot-a-Day" Society with fathering the foolish idea. As for himself, he had first learned about "Moneymakers" from the press.

The first witness brought before the committee was the chief agronomist of the Ministry of Agriculture, Mr. .

Following is the official transcript of the interrogation:

Chairman: Did you know about the "Moneymaker" ordinance?

: The question is, was I in the country at the time?

Chairman: You were.

: I would like to point out that whenever I'm abroad I keep myself fully informed on what's going on here.

Chairman: Well?

: As at the time I was not abroad, I don't know a thing about the affair.

Chairman: You want us to believe, Ziegler that you didn't know about "Moneymakers?"

: Pardon?

Chairman: "Moneymakers!"

: What's that?

The investigation reached a turning point when a cupboard in the cafeteria of the Government Printing Office yielded the original of the "Moneymaker" ordinance, typed on official Ministry of Agriculture stationery and signed by Minister . . .n. This important document proved that the ordinance had been issued rather than generated spontaneously.

The Minister admitted that some samples of "Moneymakers" may have been sent to him, but he had certainty not tasted them because he doesn't like tomatoes. Moreover, it was out of the question that he should have slipped the note under the door, because a Cabinet Minister never bends down.

The Chairman of the "Carrot-a-Day" Society hinted at a closed meeting that the "Moneymaker" plan had been foiled on instructions from above and the samples had in fact been ordinary tomatoes sent the Minister in commemoration of the October Revolution.

And then Agronomist dropped a bombshell:

"Gentlemen" — Ziegler confessed in a hoarse voice, "the tomatoes were faked!"

The affair became more complicated by the hour. The Director of the Government Printing office declared that he had received the ordinance from a red-haired man. A dragnet was thrown for this suspicious character, who in the end was found loitering in the lobby of the Ministry of Agriculture carrying a tray with tea cakes office messenger boy.

Excitement reached an all-time high at the dramatic confrontation between Minister . . .n and Chief Agronomist before the 100-man committee reinforced with a team of archaeologists.

Chairman: How is it possible that a Minister should not know about ordinances issued by his office?

Minister . . . n: What am I Your Honour, a farmer? I don't know a thing about farming, Ziegler, this brilliant agronomist, took care of everything. Of course I didn't know about "Moneymakers".

Agronomist : That's not true! The Minister is highly intelligent, he knows everything better than anyone else!

Minister . . . n: I am an ignoramus, Ziegler!

Agronomist : You are a genius!

Chairman: Stop insulting each other, will you?!

The committee adjourned to a rest home. The Minister of Agriculture called on the Secretary of the Histadrut and demanded the dismissal of Agronomist. Mr. Eshkol is mediating. Mr. Sharett has handed in his resignation. John was elected President of the United States.

Who gave the order for the growing of "Moneymaker" tomatoes? We shall never know. Some mysteries simply cannot be solved.

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# Treasury Moves Out of Big Business

## *Company Loans Converted Into Stock for Investors*

By DAVID KRIVINE
Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE industrial revolution that we are experiencing in Israel is being accompanied by a financial revolution that is almost as important—the swift growth of the stock market.

Economic expansion was financed in the past mainly by the Government. But there was a weakness in this policy that caused heart-searching among statesmen and economists. The Government used scarcely any local funds in its Development Budgets. The expansion in Israel's industry and agriculture was financed from sources of foreign capital that were due to dry up in the foreseeable future, such as Reparations and foreign aid. Where would the money come from afterwards? Was Israel's newly industrialized economy nothing but a house of cards, due to start collapsing in 1964, at the end of Reparations?

Six months ago three important factors caused a sharp change in what investors call the "business climate" of Israel. There was first the pace of industrial development, sponsored by Mr. Sapir, who irritated all the faint in heart by handling development loan funds with a blithe disregard of the usual fussy and restrictive considerations dear to bankers and financiers.

The second factor was the stability of Israel's currency, caused partly by the rapid growth of output championed by Mr. Sapir, and partly by the resolute determination of Mr. Eshkol and Mr. Horowitz that the Government's lavish financial policy should not turn into a spending spree.

The third development which contributed to Israel's financial revolution was the Mapai victory in last November's general elections. This event—irrespective of the merits or demerits of Mapai as a party—convinced the outside world that Israel was politically stable. The last elections have fused the Israel Government with the Israel State in people's minds. Levi Eshkol no longer speaks merely for a chance coalition of eccentric political groupings: he speaks for Israel.

### Increased Demand

A short time ago it was scarcely worth while to offer shares for sale on the local stock exchange. Today, despite the rapid succession of stock issues on the market, there are not enough of them to meet the demand by would-be investors. As shown in the valuable booklet published by Mr. Shalom Doron, of the Feuchtwanger Bank, on "The Tel Aviv Stock Exchange," the amount of securities quoted in Tel Aviv went up (in nominal value) from IL185m. in 1957 to IL276m. in 1959 and certainly exceed IL300m. in 1960. Demand has increased still more rapidly.

Securities, after being issued, go on being traded by those who bought them, and pass from hand to hand in accordance with the laws of supply and demand. If demand exceeds supply, the price of securities goes up, as it does for tomatoes or land or second-hand cars. Average values of ordinary hundred-pound shares went up between 1959 and May 1960 from IL198 to IL373. In the first six months of 1960 (to take a few examples), shares of Bank Leumi (A. Ordinary) rose from 284 to 432 points, Ata Textiles went up from 148 to 237, Teva Pharmaceuticals rose from 151 to 293. We are in the midst of Israel's first major financial boom.

The Treasury for its part is faced with the administrative problem of effectively tapping these new capital resources. Here is the opportunity for beginning the Government's progressive withdrawal from the money market in advance of the sudden and drastic departure that will be enforced by hard circumstances when the Treasury loses its sources of capital abroad. The Development Budget must make way for the private investor, because he possesses two historic advantages. In the first place he withdraws money from local consumption and puts it into savings. This creates investment without bringing about inflation. Secondly, his supply of capital will not cease in 1964. If the "business climate" remains all set for fair weather (which is by no means certain, as will be seen in the second part of this article) the private investor is here for keeps.

### Issues Oversubscribed

The stockholder—whether he is an investment corporation run by a bank, a Histadrut trust, an insurance company, a lawyer or a shopkeeper who wants to stack away part of his good earnings against a rainy day—looks for security and the best return he can get on his money. Accordingly there is no reason why El Al or Histadrut's Koor Industries or any of the Development Ministry's massive industrial concerns should look to the Development Budget for their capital. The public is waiting for a chance to buy up the shares of undertakings having such an assured profitability. Each issue is heavily over-subscribed.

The Government promptly inaugurated a new policy to meet this welcome development. The Treasury knew some time ago that it would have to lend an appreciable sum to Zim this year for the purchase of vessels that are under construction in foreign shipyards. When the time came, it decided not to draw on the Development Budget but to borrow the money on the local market. In the event, it told Zim to go and borrow the money by itself by means of issue of debentures guaranteed by the Government.

### Sold on Market

The Treasury is re-examining all its portfolio of loans and debentures in the same spirit. Where a borrowing company has grown into a sound proposition, the Treasury will endeavour to transfer part of the Accountant-General's credit in that company into shareholdings, which it will then sell off on the stock exchange. Such a deal requires the assent of the company, and in future the Treasury will make its approval of such loans increasingly conditional on receiving an option to transfer part or all into stock. It will exercise this option when the company is so well-established that the Treasury can sell its shares at not less than par value. The Government will thus get its loan repaid, not in many years' time by the company, but on the spot by private investors, who will "buy" the loan from the Accountant-General.

This Government programme of selling off all profitable loans and ceasing to supply capital to any venture that is capable of raising capital by itself should be rapidly accentuated. It is not an entirely wholesome situation that investors have to buy hundred-pound shares at IL300 and over. There should be a wider choice of stock, so that people can invest at less speculative prices. It would be absurd for an economy so eager for capital, suddenly faced with new financial resources in its own back garden, to miss this exceptional and challenging opportunity.

The next question facing the Government is what to do with the money that it no longer lends and with the funds that flow back into the exchequer when it sells off a good many of its holdings to industry. It is plain that private investors cannot fill immediately all the space occupied by the Government's IL800m. Development Budget. The first task incumbent on the Treasury is to do the investing that others cannot or will not undertake. Then it has a second cardinal task which will begin in 1964 and will require all its resources of finance and planning.

(This is the first of two articles.)

# Mehadrin Growing Up

By Our Economic Editor

MEHADRIN's balance sheet for the end of 1959 already foreshadows the end of the company's initial stage of planting and selling citrus groves. For the years 1960-1961 the planting programme comprises only 500 dunam, as almost all of the company's land — 19,201 dunam at the end of last December — has been planted, and most of the groves have by now reached fruit-bearing age. About two thirds of the area has been sold to investors, most of them abroad, (this apart from the participation of foreign investors in the company proper). Thus Mehadrin itself has been left with about 7,000 dunam of groves, of which 500 dunam are now being sold in the US while 6,000 are to be kept by Mehadrin for its own shareholders. However, the company will continue to manage virtually all the groves sold as well, offering the individual owners all the advantages of centralized handling, agricultural know-how, and proper accountancy, which are hardly attainable when groves are managed and cared for on a small-scale basis. The management fee—10 per cent of the actual cultivation expenses plus two per cent of the net income "on trees"—amounted to an average IL14 per dunam in 1959. In addition, the company also earns money on its water supply and has a modern packing house in Natanya which should prove remunerative.

In the year 1959, income from water and management totalled IL208,000. Another IL213,000 was earned on the groves sold (though this is of course, the balance of planting activities extending over several years) while the profit from the company's own groves amounted to IL51,000 (IL108 per dunam). However, the composition of Mehadrin's income is bound to change completely within a few years, when all the groves planted come to full fruition, and the profits from the "plantations account" peter out. Net profit balances for the groves sold and delivered up to date amounted to IL485,000, i.e. 10 per cent of the total investment. The average net profit of less than IL50 per dunam sold is astonishingly small at first sight, but reflects, of course, the lower prices which prevailed several years ago, when Mehadrin started its activity. Groves coming to fruition in the current season now sell for IL1,460 per dunam, three times as much as in 1953.

The company's total investments up to the end of 1959 amounted to IL11.7m., including IL3.3m. in irrigation facilities and IL7.8m. in plantations. Additional investments required to bring all plantations up to fruit-bearing stage have been estimated at IL1.7m., to be completed in 1962. Of the amount invested up to the end of 1959, proceeds from sale of groves covered IL7.6m. and Mehadrin's share capital IL2.5m., while the remaining IL1.6m. was financed by long-term loans, linked partly to the dollar and partly to the C.o.L. Index. These amounts include, however, only part of the sums invested by the two subsidiary companies that operate (the packing house and a water supply installation).

The company, which declared its first dividend of five per cent plus a bonus issue of another five per cent this year, hopes to maintain a similar dividend next year.

*Four New York City bank vice-presidents, members of the Bankers' Mission which has spent 10 days touring the country, see another facet of mineral production at Negev Phosphates Ltd., near Sdom. They are, (left to right) Eugene S. Northrop, senior vice-president, Manufacturers Trust Co., New York City; John D. Reuss, senior vice-president, Chase Manhattan Bank, N.Y.; Donald C. Platten (background) vice-president, Chemical Bank, New York Trust Co.; and William J. Hissell, loan policy vice-president, Bankers Trust Co., New York City. A company guide is in the foreground.*

# Eilat Welcomes New Immigrants

By MEIR BEN-DOV

IN the summer of 1955, Eilat's inhabitants totalled 76 families. The 60 families that arrived from North Africa that autumn, and the 50 families that succeeded them the following spring, more than trebled the population, since the majority of "veteran" families were childless at the time, and the immigrants had large families. They more than doubled its labour force and laid the foundation for the three chief "industries," the copper mines, building and the Port.

At present, immigrants are arriving at the rate of 15 families a week. The town's population has increased nearly twenty-fold since those far-off days of 1955, yet the importance of the newcomers to Eilat's future expansion is almost as great as was the coming of the 1955 immigrants.

Eilat has reached a stage of industrial and commercial standstill. Apart from the oil pipeline, no new plants or industries of any importance have been started since the Sinai Campaign. There are insufficient workers for all the existing plants, and there is therefore no pressure of unemployment to warrant special treatment in inducing new plants to move to the extreme South.

The copper mines at Timna employ some 480 workers, which is close to the "establishment." There are a number of vacancies for skilled metal-workers of various kinds in the plant's workshops and repair-departments, and there is also an urgent demand for 40 strong, healthy, alert workers to be trained as underground miners towards that day, less than a year off, when the open-cast workings become uneconomic, and all the copper ore will have to come from narrow tunnels deep down.

Nearly 100 vacancies—from plain labourers to building engineers—exist in the building trade in Eilat, and threaten the ambitious programmes for housing (650 units next year), hotels, shops and offices.

### Technicians Needed

The Port, with a permanent labour force of around 300, needs urgently a dozen skilled technicians and 30 part-time stevedores, but at times of increased activity, when three or four ships are in port at one time, could find work for at least another 100 workers.

The local diamond polishing plant, planned for 60 workers, has been losing money during the four years of its existence because there were seldom even half enough workers to keep it going. A new "diamond centre" which was started by the Ministry of Commerce's "Company for diamond research and promotion," was abandoned a year ago, with only its bare columns and roof completed, when it was realised that there were no prospects of finding the necessary labour force. (A large metal-working plant, in which IL130,000 was invested, closed down last July after only three months of operations, claiming that its difficulties were caused by its inability to obtain labour.)

There are other plants that need workers immediately. Their expansion programmes, already in various stages of planning or execution, call for many more workers. Timna will double its capacity and add a further stage to its process of copper-refining, involving another 400 workers, in the next four years. The needs of the building trade may easily double or treble in the next three years if the plans for many new factories and hotels and expansion of the Port mature. Once the plants are built or enlarged, they too will need a growing labour force.

The last three years, with full employment everywhere in Israel, have demonstrated that Eilat cannot grow naturally to the size demanded by its planners. The past two years, with all the blandishments of easy housing, high wages, tax exemptions, have only brought a net increase in the number of Eilat's inhabitants of some 25 per cent, whereas the planners forecast a doubling of the population every two years. Attempts to induce skilled workers, young couples and discharged soldiers to settle in Eilat have met with only very limited success so far.

Increasing the "bait" of tax concessions, housing and other benefits, while it would help over a short period, would boomerang ultimately, and the new settlers attracted by the concessions would leave en masse when these inducements ran out.

The only hope for a large-scale increase in Eilat's population, therefore, was the introduction of large groups of carefully screened new immigrants. Not all the new settlers whom Eilat requires will be immigrants: the inevitable boom that their presence brings to Eilat will attract, it is hoped, an equal number of veteran Israelis, so that an annual influx of only 300 immigrant families to Eilat will result in the doubling of the population in the coming two years.

### Direct by Plane

The vanguard of 5 families that arrived in Eilat last week by plane direct from Lydda airport, a bare hour after they had landed in Israel, were received in a businesslike manner. There were none of the warm emotional touches that had marked the first and second waves of immigration: no cake-baking, no kisses, few speeches. That was hardly surprising. Eilat is no longer a closely knit family; the immigrants were fewer in number; there was disappointment over immigrants in 1959, when Eilat prepared to receive 300 families and none arrived in the end.

A bus drove onto the airfield-tarmac, whipped the immigrants to the Phillip Murray House, where immigration, Jewish Agency and customs officials were on hand to complete the formalities. Amidar handed them leases to their new apartments and the Municipality prepared contracts for connecting the water supply. They had a cup of coffee and some biscuits. Within two hours the new arrivals were settled in their homes. The Jewish Agency supplied beds and bedding, table, stools, ice-box and simple kitchen equipment. There were staple food-stuffs to last a week and ice was brought around free to all the new tenants.

I visited three apartments. In each of them, one of the first questions I heard from the new housewife was: "When will there be electricity so that I can press my clothes? They are all crumpled after a whole night in the plane." Incidentally, why cannot arrangements be made to have electricity connected — like water — before the settlers arrive? It would mean so much to a bewildered newcomer not to have to spend his first evenings in darkness.

A reception that first evening, attended by all Eilatis who spoke the immigrants' languages, helped to introduce them to Eilat's way of life (especially the many speeches)! Next day the families all came together to the Council offices, where a new set of officials were gathered to enrol the children in school, the parents in ulpanim and the families in Kupat Holim.

The main "enrolment" was of course for work. Here it was fortunate that the immigrants had been so carefully selected before leaving their European assembly point. Of the 15 breadwinners, three were skilled metal workers, one was a mining technician, a chemist — these were all "snapped up" by Timna. A carpenter and a painter found their employment in building, and a driver, of whom there are already too many in Eilat, was taken on as a trainee-builder. By their second day all the men had been found suitable work and five of the wives had been accepted for training as diamond polishers. To complete the first "settling-in" stage, all the families were "adopted" by former countrymen of theirs, and were invited to spend their first Friday evening with their adoptive friends.

### Second Group

The following Tuesday, a second group of immigrants arrived in Eilat, and the whole cycle of reception and absorption was repeated—although this time the "veteran" immigrants who had arrived the week before were on hand to teach them the ropes.

# Economic News in Brief

### Downturn in Britain

● After a prolonged boom period, the British economy seems to be heading for a mild industrial recession in the coming months. Already in the third quarter of 1960, total industrial output failed to advance, and it is expected to drop in the near future, following the accumulation of unusually large stocks, which already compel traders to reduce their orders.

Apparently, sales in most branches were smaller than anticipated, although economists are still puzzled by the possible causes of this trend. Competition of foreign products in the wake of import liberalisation is seen as one major reason. But another reason seems to have been a decline in consumers' spending for durables — following restrictions introduced for consumer credit — and a tendency to increased savings.

As a matter of fact, local sales of home-produced goods and services have declined somewhat, and this development would have had a stronger effect but for the still continuing buoyancy in industrial investments, particularly in the building trade. One favourable result is expected to come from the depression on Britain's balance of payments, for imports of raw materials may drop and exports rise, due to a drop in demand at home. In the first three-quarters of 1960, imports rose 10 per cent, while exports dropped six per cent as compared with 1959, and the balance of payments for the whole year is expected to produce a net deficit on the current accounts for the first time since 1955.

### Indian Steel

● Encouraged by the great progress made by India's steel industry in the past decade, Delhi's economic authorities plan for another large-scale expansion during the next five years, which would bring the country's steel output to over 10m. tons by 1966, as compared with 1.7m. tons in 1959 and 1m. in 1950. The great leap forward has, however, already been made, as the production capacity of the existing plants is about 6m. tons — although most of them are not yet in various stages of running in.

The two private companies — Tata and Indian — which formerly accounted for virtually all of the steel production, now own between them only one half of the aggregate capacity. The other half is made up by the state-owned plants, most of which are at Rourkela (built by a German consortium), at Bhilai (built by Russians) and in Durgapur (built by British firms). Further expansion under the third five-year plan will presumably also be carried out almost exclusively by the government, while the private companies will concentrate on increasing their facilities for steel processing and manufacture of steel products. Indian steel is considerably cheaper than the imported product, but prices are equalized by means of charges levied on the home product.

### Airlines' Problems

● Concentrated effort to expand the volume of air freight is seen as a possible answer to the airlines' economic problem of rising operation costs, and the need to reduce passenger tariffs in order to attract more traffic. Total world passenger air traffic was 56bn. in 1950, and is expected to reach 160bn. in 1960, of which intercontinental traffic in the U.S. accounts for about one half.

World airline industry revenues amounted to $11,600m. in the past year, but aggregate profits were no more than $50m., while the capital invested in aircraft (in service and ordered) has been estimated at $8,000m. Moreover, the industry is haunted by the fear of a large-scale depreciation of its existing fleet, not yet amortized, when the super-sonic airliners will be put on the market by the end of the 'sixties, similar to what occurred with the advent of jetliners. Economists therefore advise the air companies to postpone orders for jets as long as possible, the more so as existing airports are in most cases outdated. The delays caused there offset a good deal of the time won by rapid flight. However, while it is doubtful that competition can be held in check so as to prevent a stampede for the jets once they arrive, the situation can be improved by more extensive use of older aircraft for goods transport, in which the speed element does not play such a decisive role.

### Yankees Abroad

● The expanding rate of American investments abroad is beginning to be felt by U.S. export interests, as an increasing number of typical American products comes on the market from subsidiaries established in other countries. While manufacturing investments in the U.S. have sagged, those made by American firms abroad continue to climb. In 1961, they may amount to $2,500m., as compared with $2,100m. spent in 1959. Sales of foreign-based American firms now include automobiles, tractors, heavy engines, machine tools, drugs, etc., and already exceed $21,000m. a year. Lower labour and overhead costs, and trade restrictions in foreign markets, have been cited as the main reasons for these investments.

# Stocks and Commodities

## Mixed Trend in Tel Aviv

DURING the week under review there was a mixed trend in the market as well as within particular sections. Ordinary shares were generally slacker but some firm spots were noticed. It appears that this section is now marking time and, because of lack of demand, prices tend to drop slightly.

Turnover is shrinking and although it still remains on some days higher than the turnover in linked bonds, it is much smaller than the average in the past month. This can be considered a natural reaction after the boom period but a wait-and-see attitude appears to be developing. Moreover, the impending new issues will call for considerable amounts of money. In view of the fact that we are approaching the end of the year, the situation in this respect may become even more strained. It would seem that the two recent issues of the American-Israeli Paper Mills and of Ata have not yet been fully digested and some additional issues continue to come out and in some cases, press on the market.

Also, the IL800,000 ordinary stock of Palestine Electric, issued at IL8.35 each appears not to have been fully absorbed. The IL2.1m. offer of Naphta company shares has been made to existing shareholders and although only 30 per cent has to be paid in cash immediately, these funds have to be made available, and provide another possible pressure on the market. The expected rights issue of Africa Palestine and Rassco, and the new issues of Dubek and Shemen, will all require huge amounts which, must of course, have repercussions on the general situation in the market.

On November 20, the subscription will be opened of the 126,000 IL2 shares of Nechushtan Company. Resentment is being voiced at the fact that by November 17, the prospectuses had not yet reached the bank branches. Only very small numbers of prospectuses were available in Tel Aviv. Moreover the company, or the issuing house, requires that every subscription be personally signed by the applicant, while subscription forms which have to reach the company on November 20 had not yet reached the banks on November 17. It appears that the issuers of the shares seek by these means to avoid excessive oversubscription. But it is questionable whether this purpose justifies these measures.

Even persons who had already instructed their bankers to subscribe for the Nechushtan shares will be forced to appear at the banks again today and sign their names on the application forms (providing that enough application forms are made available).

It would seem that this behaviour warrants a ruling by the Stock Exchange or by the Securities Commission on the fixing of a minimum period, say 10 or 14 days, between the issuing of the prospectus and the distribution of application forms, as well as a final date for applications to reach the offices of the issuing house.

On the free market, Lapidot was easy, reaching a low of 5.1/8 on Wednesday, while Naphta fluctuated, advancing to 168 on Wednesday from 165½ a day before. It appears that shareholders who have to pay the amounts needed for taking up their new shares by November 23, have been disposing of some of their holdings in order to prepare these funds.

In the listed bonds section, the demand for Cost-of-Living Index bonds continues, particularly after the announcement of a slight rise in the C.o.L. while dollar-linked remain neglected with only sporadic purchases. Series 8 of the Tasvi Dollar has been drawn for redemption, and bondholders will receive, as from December 15, the proceeds of this redemption.

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# Mr. Eshkol To The Rescue

## ECONOMIC COMMENT

PREOCCUPATION with the "Lavon Affair" and internal frictions in the Labour camp have been cited as causes for the delay in formulating the Histadrut's wage policy this year. However, there seem to be little more than pretexts for gaining time while the trade union leaders made up their minds. Indeed, the issue facing them has seldom been more delicately balanced.

That the rank and file of the trade unions would like to have a wage boost, and are eager to make use to that end of the forthcoming renegotiation of the collective agreements (which have run for two years for the first time now), there is no doubt. Agricultural workers have already served notice that they expect a rise of about 7 per cent. Engineers, technicians, physicians, and other professionals demand various upgradings and modifications amounting to at least 15 per cent.

The industrial workers have hitherto maintained an ominous quiet, but are understood to want a rise of at least 10 per cent, equivalent to the improvement the building workers achieved last June. And, for the first time, these demands are backed not only by appeals to class consciousness or to humanitarian principles, but by sound economic reasons.

The national product has risen markedly, and so has the output per worker. Earnings of manufacturers and traders have increased and prospects for the near future seem to be good. At the same time, both exports and investments continue to advance at a rapid pace, signifying that the Israel economy is not out of tune with the world market prices. Moreover, there are indications of growing income discrepancies not only between day-labourers, but also between self-employed and wage-earners, and between higher and lower labour echelons.

And with unemployment approaching a vanishing point, and an acute labour shortage in sight, the need to keep wages low in order to secure whatever employment openings may be found can hardly be pleaded any longer. In short, the substantial increase in the national income has not been accompanied by a parallel rise in individual wages (although many workers certainly earn more due to overtime, bonuses, upgrading etc.). Labour incomes must therefore have lagged behind those of the self-employed, although the average income per capita will have risen by over 15 per cent during the past two years.

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ALTOGETHER this amounts to what may be called the classical case for a general wage increase, and the leftist parties have not failed to jump at it.

Why then do the Mapai circles hesitate to the point of risking their popular support? Because they are aware also of the reverse side of the picture and of the effects that a rise will have on the economy. Israel's success in attracting capital, expanding exports, wiping out unemployment, and maintaining monetary stability has to a large part been conditioned by her relatively low wage level and by the recent rise in profit margins, and would be gravely endangered by any weakening of these stimulants. Moreover, the present monetary and fiscal structure which has served us relatively well up to date is already much strained. It will hardly be able to withstand additional pressure.

A rise in wages (and costs), presumably followed by a rise in prices, will in the not too long run force us to depreciate the pound. It is anybody's guess whether the wage-earners will gain in that process. In any case, such a course would spell a major economic upheaval, which is better avoided while things run as smoothly as they do. Indeed, if the current inflationary onslaught is successfully repulsed and wage and price stability is secured for another two years, there is a fair chance that the steady growth in real output will manifest itself in increased competition as well as lower prices in the home market. This means a rising purchasing power of the pound (and of money wages), making it eventually a hard currency.

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THE choice is a hard one, although we can congratulate ourselves on being in a position to make a choice. But it should also be realized that the choice is also an illusion. Indeed, the share of labour in the national income has diminished because the inflationary process has already been allowed to make its way, albeit surreptitiously. The accumulation of spare purchasing power and the rise in living standards have played a part in the achievement of full employment. But the next stage of the process is to cause prices to go up — or to increase imports — and the trade unions cannot be expected to accept this with any enthusiasm.

A wage truce would be of inestimable value and may be within practical reach — once a lead has been given by Mr. Eshkol that earnest steps will be taken to check that trend either by taxes or by a more liberal import policy, by effective dismantling of cartels, by trimming investments, and by raising interest rates, among other steps. Economic stability cannot be maintained without action.

## Co-op Quarterly In Arabic

THE Histadrut and the Ministry of Labour have been jointly publishing what is to the best of our knowledge not only a unique departure among our Arabic publications, but the first Arabic periodical on cooperation anywhere in the world. It is a quarterly named "A-Ta'awun," in which the Arab cooperative movement in this country, which now has tens of thousands of members, can air its specific problems. This publication has shown remarkable improvement in standard as well as in the quality of the material. While the first issue contained mainly official information, a relatively high proportion of the third issue has been written by the Arab cooperative members themselves. Housing, irrigation, cooperative settlement and other pertinent questions are dealt with, along with a wealth of information and practical and detailed material relating to the cooperatives' everyday work. Hgt.


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